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RAILROADS RUN THE GOVERNMENT

How a Great Monopoly Worked its Schemes—And How its Promoters Succeded.

MEN WHO ARE CONVINCED.

Some Old Letters Republished—With a Hope of Making the People Think on the Danger and Power of Corruption—Congress the Tool of Promises and Money.

Facts concerning railroad deals in this country are something to which it seems to have been impossible to direct the attention of the people. They are so immense—so corrupt—so daring and audacious that they would more like fairy tales than truth; and the people seem to be utterly unable to comprehend them.

* * *

We could write a book about them. But here we simply want to give a few facts which we hope may lead some of the CAUCASIAN'S readers to think of the matter and try to begin a little campaign of education. We will show to any one who will follow the statements how the railroads run this government.

* * *

Whenever a new man is elected to the United States Senate the railroads begin to feel around him cautiously to see if he is a man they can control. Senator Butler has recently been elected to the Senate. He has recently received a long letter from the President of the Union Pacific railroad, signed by C. P. Huntington.

* * *

It may be well to state here that the Pacific railroads were built on bonds issued by the government, and from the proceeds of the sales of lands which were given to these roads by the government.

The total amount of the debt now due the government by the roads is fabulous—approximating two hundred millions of dollars. They have never paid any interest to the government, but they have paid big dividends on capital and watered stock. By this means big fortunes have been made on the government credit by such men as Jay Gould, Hopkins, Ames, Standford, Searles, Huntington and many others. These men managed to become worth from ten million to eighty million dollars each—yet they never could make the Pacific railroads earn enough money to pay back the government. When ever the government takes a step to make them pay up, the roads get to work, and by some means the government (Congress) lets the matter drop.

* * *

But to return to Huntington's letters. He is president of the road. He is worth anywhere from twenty to forty millions of dollars—all made out of the road. His letter is a very cautious one; but if Senator Butler should answer it, and show a disposition to league himself with the railroad monopoly, he would quickly gain some mighty big railroad friends; and if he wanted to he could do as others have done—make big money by gaining such friends.

* * *

The first deal between the government and these railroads was practically bribed through Congress, and the scheme was manipulated by this same Huntington.

The facts were pretty well shown up in some correspondence with one of the constructors of the road named Colton. Colton became owner of some stock. He died, and then the living railroad sharks tried to steal his stock from his widow. In the fight to keep the sharks from getting it, she made public some correspondence which Huntington had with her husband. A few letters from that correspondence ought to show any sensible man that the reports which sound so much like fairy tales are cold facts.

* * *

The letters were written when a struggle was going on between Tom. Scott, who was trying to get some big deals for the Texas Pacific, and Huntington who was fighting his deal through for the Union and Central Pacific roads. Only a few are given here:

LUTTRELL UNDER COLTON'S CARE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1874.

Friend Colton: Yours of the 12th is received and I am glad to learn that you have Luttrell under your charge, but you must be careful and not let him get anything to strike back with, as he is a cuss, and I do not think it safe for Stanford to talk with him on our matters, as it would be just like him to get up in Congress and lie about what S. said to him. He must have solid reasons or he will go back on you.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

INTRIGUING AGAINST SCOTT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1874.

Friend Colton: Scott is prepared to pay, or promises to pay, a large amount of money to pass his bill, but I do not think he can pass it, although I think this coming session of Congress will be composed of the hungriest set of men that ever got together, and that the d—— only knows what they will do. * * * Would it not be well for you to send some party down to Arizona to get a bill passed in the territorial legislature granting the right to build a railroad east from the Colorado river (leaving the river near Fort Mohave), have the franchise free from taxation or its property, and so that the rates of fares and freights cannot be interfered with until the dividends on the common stock shall exceed ten per cent? I think that would be about as good as a land grant. It would not do to have it known that we had any interest in it, for the reason that it would cost us much more money to get such a bill through if it was known that it was for us; and then Scott would fight it if he thought we had anything to do with it. If such a bill was passed I think there could at least be got from Congress a wide strip for right of way, machine shops, etc.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

MEN WHO MAY BE "CONVINCED."

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

Friend Colton: * * * I would like to know what is being done with the California Pacific extension bonds. Have any of our people endeavored to do anything with Low and Frisbie? They are both men that can be convinced. * * * I will see Luttrell when he comes over and talk with him and maybe he and we can work together, but if we can brush him out it would have a good effect, and then we could, or at least would try, to get some better timber to work with. * * * And in this connection it would help us very much if we could fix up Cal. Pacific income and extensions on the basis that was talked of, even if we had to pay something to convince Low and Frisbie. As you know the importance of getting out at the earliest day the new bonds on the S. P., I will say nothing of it here, except that I would have them like the present issue as far as the coupons and register go; and that it will take at least two months to get them engraved and printed, so that I hope you will send them on as soon as you can, so that I can set the engraver and printer at work.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

AN ALLEGED WILD HOG.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1875.

Friend Colton: Yours of the 17th of April, No. 17, is received and contents carefully noted. As to the road east of Spadra, I notice there has arrived in California, out of the last eight thousand tons of fifty-six-pound iron rails bought, say forty-eight hundred tons, say twelve hundred tons more due and nearly so. So it would seem you are not to have any delay on account of rails to lay the fifty miles of the Fort Yuma line, and I think you should have the next fifty miles graded so that you can lay the track next winter; sooner than that we will not have the rails. I notice what you say of Luttrell; he is a wild hog; don't let him come back to Washington; but as the House is to be largely Democratic, and if he was to be defeated, likely it would be charged to us, hence I think it would be well to beat him with a Democrat; but I would defeat him any way, and if he got the nomination put up another Democrat and run against him and in that way elect a Republican. Beat him. I am glad Stobbs is over here. * * *

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

DECEIVING THE SAN DIEGANS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1875.

Friend Colton: Yours of the 18th with inclosure, as stated, is received. * * * If we had a franchise to build a road or two roads through Arizona (we controlling, but having it in the name of another party) then have some party in Washington to make a local fight and asking for the guarantee of their bonds by the United States, and if that could not be obtained, offering to build the road without any aid, it could be used against Scott in such a way that I do not believe any politician would dare vote for it. Cannot you have Safford call the legislature together and grant such charters as we want at a cost say of $25,000? If we could get such a charter as I spoke to you of it would be worth much money to us. If there is anything done it must be done quickly. * * *

Yours truly,
C. B. HUNTINGTON.

GWIN WORKING UP THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1875.

Friend Colton: Your dispatch that you had sent two hundred thousand dollars gold is received. Dr. Gwin left for the south yesterday. I think he can do us considerable good if he sticks for hard money and anti-subsidy schemes, but if it was understood by the public that he was here in our interest it would no doubt hurt us. When he left I told him he must not write to me, but when he wanted I should know his whereabouts, etc., to write to R. T. Coiburn, of Elizabeth, N. J. * * * There will be no government aid granted this session, and if we can get the H. and T. Central to stand in with us and offer to built a line through, we build to El Paso from the west and they from the east, I think Scott's fish will be cooked. Budd is doing good work in the Gulf States. Has the seventy shares of glass stock been got in? How are you progressing with the machine shop grounds? I borrowed yesterday $100,000 easy for 4, 5 and 6 months at 7 per cent. No commissions. I think I shall take up some 12 months paper at 12 per cent.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

GORMAN, SARGENT AND CARR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

Friend Colton: Yours in relation to Messrs. Bird and Parrott is received. I can do nothing with the parties. The last time I saw Bird he was wildly mad. I spent an evening with Parrott: he did not show temper like Bird, but said they had been shamefully used, etc., and said that when we could satisfy Castle, he and Bird would be satisfied, etc.; now the business must be done, I think, on that side, but it is well to remember that there is a limit to the value of the property, but we all understand that we should have it if it can be got at a fair price, and that soon. Please let me know what arrangement we have had with Mr. Castle; how much we agreed to pay him for his services, and as to whether he has been paid as agreed. Mr. Parrott says he has had no pay. Please answer at once.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

SARGENT'S NEUTRAL ATTITUDE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1875.

Friend Colton: Your two letters of 4th inst., Nos. 107 and 108, with inclosures, are received. The resolutions, I think, are all right. You write you are drawing up a bill to introduce in Congress. I am glad you are. I have been to work on one for some days, and Mr. Storrs has it in hand now. When yours comes I will use the best one, or, what is more likely, though, use the best parts of both. I hope to have it introduced by Thursday, the 23d. Scott is making a terrible effort, promising everything to everybody, and I promise nothing that I do not expect we shall fulfill, and the southerners being so very poor that many of them will hold to Scott in hopes he may do something for them. Vain hope. Sargent, as you no doubt have seen, has gone off the railroad committee, but there is a good man in his place, Eaton, of Connecticut. His going off looks as though he did not care to help us or harm us much. If he did he would have staid on the committee. I send you today Senate bills Nos. 6 and 14. I could get control of the Atlantic and P. R. very small cost, but do we want it at a gift?

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

CARR'S SALARY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

Friend Colton: Yours of December 30th, and 1st inst., Nos. 120 and 121, also your telegram that William B. Carr has had for his services $60,000 S. P. bonds; then asking how much more I think his services are worth for the future? That is a very difficult question to answer, as I do not know how many years Mr. Carr has been in our employ, or how far in the future we should want him. In view of the many things we have now before Congress and also in this sinking fund that we wish to establish, in which we propose to put all the company's lands in Utah and Nevada, it is very important that his friends in Washington should be with us, and if that could be brought about by paying Carr say $10,000 to $20,000 a year, I think we could afford to do it, but of course not until he had controlled his friends. They could hurt us very much on this land matter, although I would not propose to put the land in at any more than it is worth, say $2.50 per acre. I would like to have you get a written proposition from Carr, in which he would agree to control his friends for a fixed sum, then send it to me.

Between the business here and in Washington, I am worked up to my capacity.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
President.

ON TO WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1876.

Friend Colton: * * * I have received several letters and telegrams from Washington today, all calling me there, as Scott will certainly pass his Texas Pacific bill if I do not come over, and I shall go over tonight, but I think he could not pass his bill if I should help him; but of course I can know this for certain, and just what effort to make against him is what troubles me. It cost money to fix things so that I would know his bill would not pass. I believe with $200,000 I can pass our bill, but I take it that it is not worth that much to us.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

THE MEN WHO WORE THE COLLAR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1876.

Friend Colton: Your letters of the 19th and 20th, Nos. 128 and 129, are received. I notice and appreciate what you say about my being overworked. I am working rather hard this winter, but I think I can stand it for some time yet. Scott is making a terrible effort to pass his bill, and he has many advantages with his railroads running out from Washington in almost every direction, on which he gives free passes to every one which he thinks can help him ever so little. The Texas Pacific seems to own almost every one in the whole country. * * * I returned from Washington this morning; shall go back next Monday night, but I dread it very much. Scott is working mostly among the commercial men. He switched Senator Spencer, of Alabama, and Walker, of Virginia, this week, but you know they can be switched back with the proper arrangements when they are wanted; but Scott is asking for so much that he can promise largely to pay when he wins, and you know I keep on high grounds. All the members in the House from California are doing first-rate except Piper, and he is a damned hog, any way you can fix him. I wish you would write a letter to Luttrell saying that I say he is doing first-rate, and is very able, etc., and send me copy. * * *

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

P. S.—I will get you telegraph passes.
H.

SCOTT AS A "CONVINCER."

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

Friend Colton: * * * Gould and Dillon was at my house yesterday for nearly three hours. We talked over P. M. matters; they thought it would be well for us to go in with them and control that line. I said I did not know about the value of the stock, etc.; that I was disposed to work with them, etc.; that I would write to my associates, and if they thought well of it I would look into the matter; so you will please consider it. We talked over sinking fund matters. They have come over to my views as to putting the lands into the fund, and are very fierce for it now. Scott is developing more strength for his Texas and P. than I thought it possible for him to do. He has men all over this country to bring influence to bear on their members of Congress. They have considerable money, as they have convinced several parties that I thought we had sure. I am doing all I can, but it is the liveliest fight I was ever in. I sent a man to Richmond, Va., on Saturday, and one to Albany today, to get resolutions passed by the legislatures against subsidies. If I can get them I think it will control two members of the railroad committee, and we want them very much. Of course you will see the necessity of keeping such matters to yourselves. I have not time to write more, as it is night, and I go to Washington at 9 p. m.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

AN EXPENSIVE FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.

Friend Colton: I have been in Washington most of the time for several weeks past, which, with my other business, has kept me so very busy that I have neglected my correspondence with you. Your letters have, I think, all come to hand up to No. 141, that is, by putting in some with some without numbers, that by their dates have come in right to fill those missing numbers. I do not write you much about matters in Washington, but I am having the biggest fight I ever had there, and expect to win it. Scott is doing his best, and has an army of men in the lobby to help him. * * * This fight will cost us much money, but I think it is worth it, as I have written you from time to time. I have been trying to work parties up that have interests in roads in Texas outside of Scott's interest, and they told me a few days since that if I would get up a bill I could use their names, and I at once done so, and they now like it very much; and I think it makes us stronger than we were without. I send copy of the bill with this Senate bill No. 500. Your letter to Luttrell was good, and I noted its effects. Good articles in California papers sent to our members of Congress would do good. They get many from our enemies which do hurt. Wigginton gets nearly everything bad that is said about us, I think. I have many things I would like to say, but it is dark, and I quit.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

A ROUGH FIGHT.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1876.

Friend Colton: * * * I have been

(Continued on fourth page.)

"COINS FINANCIAL FOOL."

The Less You Have to do With a Liar—The Better it Will be For You.

One of the numerous little coots, employed by the gold bugs to answer "Coin's Financial School" is a man named Horace White. He named the answer he wrote *Coin's Financial Fool*, and in so doing he give himself a more appropriate name than any one else could have given him.

A reader of the New York World—one of the greatest papers in the country, brought out this fact plainly by making an inquiry of that paper. Here is the inquiry and the answer:

To the Editor of The World:

"I have just purchased a copy of Horace White's "Coin's Financial Fool." In the introduction Mr. White says that the object of "Coin's Financial School" is to bring about the free coinage of silver at a legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the action of this country alone. As the market ratio of the two metals is 32 to 1, it is evident that this country cannot make sixteen ounces of silver equal in value to one of gold, when the whole world is offering thirty-two ounces of silver for one ounce of gold." Is this statement true? It seems to me a most remarkable one, and not at all in accordance with the facts concerning silver which have been published recently in The World.

ALFRED BONE.

New Haven, Conn.

The statement is untrue. Mr. White's book is untrustworthy, a special plea in defense of monometallism, in which only a portion of the truth is ever allowed to come to the reader and very often not even a minute portion. That "the whole world is offering thirty-two ounces of silver for one ounce of gold" has not even a tint of the truth. If Mr. White had said that you could purchase in the market, for a limited time and to a limited amount, thirty-two ounces of uncoined silver for sixteen ounces of coined silver, and that uncoined silver was at a discount of 50 per cent. in coined silver, he would have told the truth. But the truth is not to be told at all times, seldom in a book of this kind. The market value of coined silver in no country of the world is less than 16½ to 1 in gold, and in nearly all countries but 15½. The market value of uncoined silver bears the same proportion to coined silver that it does to coined gold, and every word that is true of gold is true of coined silver. The amount of uncoined silver in the world is a minute fraction, too minute a fraction almost for computation, as compared with the coined silver. The difference in value between the coined and uncoined gold or silver is the cost of coinage. As it costs nothing to have gold coined, the two prices are the same; as the cost of coining a silver dollar is 50 cents the bullion value is only 50 cents. At the opening of his book, to show the former low rate of wages, Mr. White quotes Matthew's gospel that a laborer 1,900 years ago, received "a penny a day." He knows very well that this is a mistranslation, the "denarius" translated "penny" being a Roman coin containing 16 cents' worth of silver, according to our present rate of coinage, and equivalent in purchasing power at that time of food and necessities to about $3.20. The less you have to do with a book of this kind, unless you wish to be fooled or to fool somebody, the better it will be for yourself.

Power of Plutocracy.

I repeat today in substance words uttered seven years ago, that there are in this country four men, who, in the matter of taxation, possess and frequently exercise powers which neither Congress nor any State legislature would dare to exert, powers which, if exercised in Great Britain, would shake the throne to the foundation. These men may at any time, and for reasons satisfactory to themselves, by a stroke of the pen reduce the value of property in the United States of millions. They may, at their own will and pleasure, embarrass business, depress one city or locality and build up another, enrich one individual and ruin his competitors, and when complaint is made cooly reply: "What are you going to do about it? The channels of commerce being owned and controlled by one man or a few men, what is to restrain corporate power, or to fix a limit to its exactions upon the people? What is to hinder these men from depressing or inflating the values of all kinds of property, to suit their caprice or avarice, and thereby gathering into their coffers the wealth of the nation? Where is the power to limit such powers as this? And what can be said of the spirit of a free people who will submit without a protest to be thus bound hand and foot?—Hon. W. Wm. Windom, late Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison.

Political Facts.

Atlanta Constitution, Dem.]

There are a great many people still alive and in good health who believe that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago in 1892 was the result of a *great popular uprising* that lifted itself into the air and came down upon the convention with irresistible force. The event has been called "the triumph of the people over the wills of the politicians," and yet, according to Mr. William C. Whitney, it was accomplished exclusively by wire-pulling and log-rolling.

Mr. Whitney tells a very plain and interesting tale about it to a newspaper reporter. In June of 1892 Mr. Whitney returned from Paris and found that nothing had been done in the way of organization. Thereupon he sent for the live'y and ubiquitous Dan Lamont and a few other New York men and talked the matter over. Then he sat him down, took his pen and wrote to seventeen different men in different sections of the country, inviting them to come and see him in New York.

At this meeting a plan of operations in behalf of Mr. Cleveland at the convention was arranged and mapped out. The next thing was to write letters to Cleveland men in all the States, and the result of this correspondence was a general meeting of Cleveland men at Richelieu hotel in Chicago.

"We had the best organization in Chicago," says Mr. Whitney, "and that was why we were successful in nominating Mr. Cleveland. *It was a hard fight, though.*"

The newspaper reader who has ofted heard of "popular upheavals" and "tidal waves," but has never seen them, may rest assured that they are all about the size and shape of the one organized and perfected by Mr. Whitney. The "spontaneous" movement for Mr Cleveland originated in Mr. Whitney's active brain, and when he says it was a hard fight, he *means more than he puts in words.*

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Democrats Can't Win Again Unless They Can Continue to Deceive the Voters.

WE ARE GAINING GROUND.

Mr. Stratford Answers the Burlington News—Some Words to Free Silver Democrats—Warned Against the Trojan Horse—Strong Suggestions.

Ought to be a Text Book.

For The Caucasian.]

HORTON, June 22.—Coin's Financial School ought to be a text book in every school in the United States—from a log school house in the country to the endowed college in the city. Then if they could have little Coin to lecture and hear the recitations, wouldn't the next generation be fortified against "John Bull's" encroachment on American soil?! In a "financial tilt" they'd knock him out in the first round. They'd seize him by the horns and before he knew it, they'd have him in the fathomless depths of ocean bare! Yours for the truth,

WM BARBREY.

Democrats Cannot Win Unless They Fool the People Again.

For the Caucasian.]

WAKE FOREST, June 24.—It seems that the Democrats have again endorsed the Populistic idea of finance. They

DID SO IN 1892,

and after the Chicago convention, stumped North Carolina declaring by all that was holy in Heaven or on earth that the Democratic party, headed by Mr. Cleveland, was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Mr. Cleveland was a goldbug and a very large

MAJORITY OF THE SPEAKERS KNEW IT;

but they did not tell it on the campaign. They deceived the people—Mr. Cleveland was elected. The working people all over this land knew that they had been maltreated. As a consequence the Democratic party in 1894 received a severe chastisement.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party know that it is beyond the possibilities to elect a Democratic President in 1896. They know also that they cannot carry this State unless they can

FOOL THE PEOPLE AGAIN

upon the financial question, i. e.; make them believe that the Democratic party really is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. They declare this to-day, and they did in 1892, and 1893 they fooled us. Well now, have we any reason to believe that they will not do so again?

The Democratic party is a goldbug party. It has put itself on record as such, and the record

MUST REMAIN UNBROKEN

until the party shall have again come into power and have repudiated the action of its party in 1893 and 1894. This it cannot do within the next two years, Congress having passed out of the hands of that party, and the next President will not be a Democrat, so the chance to redeem themselves is far in the future.

Can any man or set of men affiliate with a goldbug party, advocate and defend its principles, bend every energy and exert all the powers that God has given them to elect its candidates and not be goldbugs themselves? It cannot be done.

If the Democrats in North Carolina who declare that they are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are sincere, they must of necessity

REPUDIATE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A free silver man cannot support a goldbug party and remain a free silver man.

The People's Party is the only party in North Carolina that has not put itself upon record as a goldbug party, and it never will. All advocates of free silver must of necessity support the People's Party. There is no way to get out of it, for no other party is in favor of free silver. I cannot see why any man should cling with mud turtle tenacity to a party name. Throw off

THE DEMOCRATIC GOLDBUG YOKE

and put on the Populist free silver collar. It will fit the people both south and west much better. Do this and you will rejoice in your manhood, and have a better opinion of yourself for having declared your independence. Let your party know that you will go with it as long as it goes right, but you cannot follow it when it goes wrong.

J. W. LASSITER.

A Word to Free Silver Democrats.

For the Caucasian.]

HAYWOOD, N. C., June 24.—In view of the fact that so many Democrats are coming boldly and squarely out for the free coinage of silver, I think it would be well to call attention to a few facts, that perhaps many of them have not thought of.

It seems that a great many of them have some kind of a vague idea that the free coinage of silver may be obtained through the Democratic party. It does seem that reasonable men could see the absurdity of such an idea.

In the first place, very few Democrats have a particle of hope of success in the next campaign. They realize the certainty of a split in their party, it matters not which side of the question they take; and many believe the split will be a serious one. But granting that the party has a chance of success, there are other obstacles in the way which I cannot see how the free silver contingent can hope to overcome.

As is well known, two-thirds of all the delegates to the national Democratic convention are required to nominate a President. Does any silver Democrat honestly believe that with all the odds against them they can ever secure this two-thirds majority? Of the 617½ votes cast for Cleveland in the last Democratic convention, 186½ came from the Southern States, not counting Maryland and Delaware.

With all the influence of Federal officials it is reasonable to suppose that a great many southern delegates will vote for a goldbug in the next convention. Even in North Carolina, which is generally conceded to be an advanced silver State, it is extremely doubtful which wing will control the Democratic party. Perhaps half of the Democratic journals are outspoken against independent free coinage.

Unless the silver element can muster strength to control two-thirds of the next convention on first ballot, they had just as well make up their minds to submit or quit the party. The goldbugs will not weaken a particle. But enough of pretended free silver men will submit to an evasive platform with a goldbug candidate.

Now if the free silver Democrats are willing to be fooled again, their course is not a difficult one to map out. But if they mean business, it is high time they were leaving the sinking ship.

J. E. SPENCE.

Gaining Ground.

For the Caucasian.]

HAYESVILLE, N. C., July 24.—Our enemies are not very noisy now. They hooted a little at the legislature but not much; and I think they are seriously thinking "where am I at," and where am I going to cast my vote in 1896—for myself and family or for the goldbugs and the devil.

This is about the way the people in the country are thinking when they go to town and see their land and property advertised for taxes. But in town, of course, we have to have a few Cleveland goldbugs.

We have been gaining ground every day since the election, and will still continue to do so just as long as the Democratic party acts as it has acted in the last few years (yea since the legislature adjourned.)

W. T. BUMGARNER.

Mr. W. O. Stratford Makes a Few Full-Charged Remarks to the Editor of the Burlington News.

[ED. CAUCASIAN:—I wish to have you allow me to reply to an editorial of the Burlington (Alamance county N. C.) News. He is what might be called, I think, a "straddler-goldstandard advocate, or perhaps does not know where he is at.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 13.

Editor Burlington News:

I may be pardoned by you, possibly, for saying a word in reply to a part of your editorial on the "money question" wherein you say:

"The News belongs to the bimetallist, if there is such a party or sect; if not, then it no doubt is alone in the world," and then you go on again to say: "It will never tie to a single gold standard, neither is it in favor of unlimited free coinage of silver with the present light before it."

Now my dear fellow American citizen where are you? What are you in favor of? There is no middle ground; there is the choice *only* between a monometallic gold standard basis and a bimetallic stand and basis of gold and silver, the "constitutional money," and if you will but think logically about it nothing but a coinage as free and as unlimited for silver as for gold will keep the two metals upon a parity—equilibrium. If you and I as citizens, it must be presumed, said to be equal in all respects before the law or made so at a fixed ratio, start for the City of Raleigh, and you are allowed to go into a Pullman car, and I am asked and even required to go in a second class car, can you not see that there is a discrimination in your favor and against me? And upon arriving at our destination, is it not but natural that the bystanders looking on (the creditor) will think you are the better of the two, and will seek you in preference to me?

This is not now a matter of party but of an economic national policy, and the line is now drawn, and drawn taut, and we all must decide upon which side we will do battle; whether upon the side of gold monometalism (gold standard), which is Great Britain or bimetallism, (gold and silver) which is the American policy, the old constitutional policy of these United States.

Let us again use a little logic. If Great Britain is, as a result of the gold standard policy, made the wealthiest nation of the world, pray tell your readers *why* it is so, There must be a substantial reason for it. Then if the United States is in a crippled financial condition, so much so that she is a constant borrower at a high rate of interest and has to pay her interest every three months, quarterly, *why is she so?* Yes, *why?* And if this crippling policy of Great Britain is, by us, allowed to continue, then it does not take a Solomon to be able to see that national bankruptcy is inevitable. Do you, as an American citizen, want your nation to become bankrupt? Do you want Great Britain to own and control our fair and once free land? Is our love for momentary quiet, imaginary ease, our love for British gold greater and stronger than our love for American nationality and prosperity—for our country purchased by the blood of our forefathers on the field of battle? Will we turn a deaf ear to the cry of distress and anguish now ascending all over this land—our heritage, caused by the Shylock grasp of greed, or will we be men, patriotic men, and stand in the breach and hurl back the advancing host of relentless vampires who are after the very life blood of our Republic?

It must not be supposed, Sir, by you that I think you love your country less than I do, nor that I am capable of loving it more than others; but I would impress upon you the necessity, as a public educator, of the importance of studying, and studying deeply this financial question, and that you dig down, so to speak, to the very root of the matter and see if you can't find the animating cause which produced the noxious and life destroying tree of demonetization of one half of the world's redemption money. See, Sir, if you can't in that act, demonetization of silver, find the true cause which has produced the distress, discon-

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

MR. B. F. KEITH INTERVIEWED

In Reference to the Memphis Convention—Mr. Keith's Opinion as to What The Result of The Convention Will be.

[Mr. B. F. Keith, of Wilmington, was the only Democrat who attended the Memphis silver convention from North Carolina.]

A Wilmington Dispatch reporter called on Mr. B. F. Keith at his place of business on North Water street, and requested the privilege of asking a few questions in reference to the Memphis convention.

Q. What do you think will be the result of the Memphis convention?

A. It will bring together and concentrate the force of the free and unlimited coinage advocates, of both gold and silver.

Q. From what you could gather from the delegates to the convention what proportion of the people in the South and West are for the free coinage of silver?

A. The delegates from the West say fully 95 per cent. out there are for free coinage of silver, and 90 per cent. of the Southern people in the rural districts are for restoring it, and while the great majority in the cities are also for free coinage, yet the influence direct and indirect of the gold bugs over their friends, relatives and employes will reduce the number in the Southern cities to 75 per cent.

Q. What were the opinions of the delegates in reference to the growth of the free silver movement in the South and West?

A. Those I talked with seemed to think that it would continue to grow, notwithstanding the fact that the money power is controlling a majority of the newspapers, telegraph lines, etc. and is suppressing thought and in many instances facts.

Q. What action was thought by the members of that convention would be taken by the next Congress in reference to the financial question?

A. No one seemed to think there would be any legislation friendly to silver as long as Mr. Cleveland was President, but if anything there would be a continuation of bond issuing, which places our people under more obligations to the money power.

Q. Was any opinion expressed by the members of that convention as to the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland for a third term?

A. Some think the banks, trusts, corporations and combines will try to elect him to a third term in order to continue to them his strong arm.

Q. Were any of the members of that convention in favor of contending for the free coinage of silver outside party lines?

A. The politicians seem to want to fight it inside of party lines, but the restoration of silver, (that is free coinage,) is the tidal wave that is going to sweep our country in 1896, whether any of the old parties adopt it or not; the people are rising in their might for their rights.

Q. What was the complexion of that convention, and was it considered a success by the bimetallists?

A. I never saw a more intelligent representative body of all professions, and some of the older inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley say no such an assembly has convened on the great Mississidpi since ante bellum days, and as to its being a success the officers of the bimetallic league said that it was far beyond their expectations as to number of the solid yeomanry who are the bone and sinew of the land, besides the many distinguished statesmen of the South and West who were there.

Cleveland's Body-Guard.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five Metropolitan policeman are detailed for daily duty at Woodley, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland reside, and their instructions from the superintendent of police are not to leave the President's country seat unguarded for a moment. One of these policemen is a mounted officer and his tour on duty begins at 8 o'clock in the morning and terminates at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After this there are two reliefs, consisting of two officers, who are on duty from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight and from that hour until 8 o'clock the next morning. By this arrangement the chief magistrate and his wife and little ones are never without guardians, and in case of an emergency a large squad of bluecoats could be mustered at a moment's notice. The station-house is at Georgetown, only a couple of miles distant from Woodley, and a patrol wagon could make the run if necessary within a quarter of an hour. This detail of policemen at Woodley is in addition to the officers on duty at the White House, where there are two sergeants and twenty-four privates, divided into platoons of eight, and doing "a trick of duty" of eight hours each. The mounted policemen on duty at Woodley are fully armed and equipped for an encounter with intruders. It is the duty of the officers to patrol the grounds at all hours and at night in particular they are requested to be on their feet constantly. These special services will cease at Woodley as soon as the President and his household leave for Buzzard's Bay which will probably occur about June 1st. From Washington to their destination in the Old Bay State the Presidential party will be guarded by the agents of the secret service, and this surveillance will be maintained during their sojourn at Gray Gables.

By co-operation the Shylocks and Wall street speculators have so manipulated the finances of the country that the producers of wealth can no longer pay their debts, although they produce more than ever before. Laboring men have to even beg for an opportunity to earn their living.—The Utopian.

A writer for an agricultural paper says if farmers' sons will be satisfied with no horse, no buggy, no good clothes, no education, "no nothing," they can save money on a farm even to-day.—Mt. Vernon Record.

FOR $1.00 THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN Will be sent one year.

HARDLY DIRECT.

And Certainly Not Unqualified—Much ado Over a Little Question.

The CAUCASIAN recently made some remarks of a political character, for which the Fayetteville Observer took us to task. It deplored the use of "abusive language" from any source, and quoted a few lines as a sample of "abuse." We had not intended to be rough or abusive. We only meant to be *emphatic*, and we think now that "severe emphasis" is the strongest term that could rightly be applied to what was said. By way of courtesy to the Observer's strictures, however, we asked this question:

We would simply ask if the esteemed Fayetteville Observer approves of the present day Democracy. That's all; except we do not expect a direct and unqualified answer.

And in reply to this, the Fayetteville Observer courteously and voluminously says:

It gives us pleasure to reply to our contemporary's inquiry.

I

If by "Democracy" the Caucasian means the *doctrines* of Democracy as now authoritatively expressed, we have to say:

We regard the "per capita" paper money doctrine of the State Democratic platform of 1892 as unqualifiedly bad and un-Democratic.

We regard the platform which Mr. Butler induced the Democratic organization to adopt at Clinton in 1892 as still worse.

We regard the Chicago Democratic platform of 1892—barring its silence on the internal revenue—as an almost perfect expression of the true doctrine of Democracy as applied to the politics of the day, and as approaching the ideal more nearly than any other since the war.

II

If, however, the Caucasian means by "present day Democracy" the *methods* of present day democracy—that is, of the organization known as the Democratic party—we have to say that we regard them as almost unqualifiedly bad.

For example, the repudiation of the national platform by the organization in 1892 at Clinton, and the adoption instead, of Populist doctrines. This was an act even worse than the fusion of Populists and Republicans in the late election, *because* the state organization had professed continued allegiance to the national organization. The doctrine laid down by General Jackson in his pronunciamento against the South Carolina nullifiers applies here. In this he described as "monstrous" the proposition that a State *could remain in the Union* and yet nullify such of the Union's laws as were obnoxious to it.

For example, again, the practice of accumulating a campaign fund at the national central headquarters, secretly, and dispensing the same to the local constituencies, secretly. The purchase of the Italian Mission by a Mr. Van Alen, for a sum secretly contributed to the Democratic national committee, illustrates a minor phase of this evil—an evil which found almost its worst expression in the secret contribution of campaign funds by New England protectionist Republicans to the Populist Kolb, in Alabama, in 1892; and in the perversion (no doubt unconsciously on the part of many of the parties concerned) of the party's silver doctrine, as declared and enjoined by the State Democratic convention of 1894, to one that accorded with the views of those who supplied the campaign funds, viz: national committeeman Ransom and his friends.

We do not forget that our contemporary has not invited our opinion of its own party's doctrine, (much less of its methods), but, as that will help out the answer to the question it does ask, we risk stating it.

As well as we recall and understand the Populist doctrines—the (Federal) government's ownership of railways; the sub-treasury; opposition to the abolition of Federal election laws; opposition to the State's control of banking; the government issuance of paper "money" on a per capita basis, or otherwise; the continued free coinage of silver *at 16 to 1*, even should the resumption of free coinage at that ratio by the United States fail to restore its bullion value to a "parity"—we hold them to be unqualifiedly bad. On the other hand, we regard the silver pronouncement of the State Democratic convention of 1894 as unqualifiedly good.

We trust that we have elucidated ourselves to the satisfaction of our contemporary, whose servant, however, we shall continue in like manner to be, if we have not.

With all deference and every courtesy, we desire to remark that this answer is neither *direct nor unqualified*. And we wonder somewhat that our very much esteemed contemporary should have so richly filled our prognostication as to not expecting a direct and unqualified answer.

Again. "WE WOULD SIMPLY ASK IF THE ESTEEMED FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER APPROVES OF THE PRESENT DAY DEMOCRACY?"

READING EACH OTHER OUT.

Democrats do Not Seem to Recognize Each Other.

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska is a Democrat. He says he is and he ought to know. But he makes strong speeches in favor of free silver.

Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, is a Democrat. He says he is and he ought to know. But he makes speeches against free silver.

Now just look here:

"Secretary Carlisle was asked at Lexington, Ky., the other day if he would meet Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, in debate on the silver issue. The Secretary replied almost angrily: "What? Dignify him by debating with him? No sir. He is a Populist. He is not a Democrat. Didn't he say in Louisiana that if a silver plank was not put in the Democratic platform he would be against the party's success? No, I will not meet him under any circumstances."

This is good; very good! It is almost funny.

Didn't Mr. Carlisle say not long since if the Democrats adopted a free silver plank, he would not know what else to do than vote with the Republicans? Certainly he did.

Wonder if Mr. Bryan would dignify Mr. Carlisle by debating with him. Which one of these gentlemen is a Democrat anyhow? It is too much for us to understand.

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THE CAUCASIAN is strictly cash in advance. Watch your label. If you time is about to expire, renew at once and don't miss a single copy.

Don't allow your paper to stop now. Keep it up, and if you want to be of any assistance in the great fight of the people against the money powers, induce some one else to subscribe. The next six months will be full of interest and important discussions, and if you miss a copy, some important point may escape you. Let us line up and march together. We are trying to combat the powers of oppression and disaster. *It is your fight.* Are you helping any?

The new announcements elsewhere in this paper will interest many people. Do you want to be fully posted on the questions of the day? Do you want to be able to discuss issues in the fullest light? If you do, read the announcements, and see how you can easily get the most popular—the most interesting and strongest books of the day. They will equip you for the great discussion of the hour.

THE WORK OF THE ENEMY.

Perhaps we have already used enough space in trying to show how the organized shylockism of the country is seeking to fasten and permanently weld the Cleveland-Sherman-Carlisle-Rothschild gold standard-sweating system on the people. But we wish, for one more time, to emphasize the fact and to say something of the methods employed, and then leave the whole matter to the consideration and conscience of all who read the CAUCASIAN. If what we shall show does not arouse the people among which this paper circulates, it may be set down as a fact that they are too stupid and doltish to comprehend what is going on, or to understand the great danger threatened.

* * *

We have already refered to the organization of millionaires which calls itself the "Reform Club." This club has headquarters at 52, William street, New York. This is the locality in which Cleveland had his law office. It is where his former partner now has an office. The chairman of this "Reform Club" is C. S. Fairchild, who was Secretary of the Treasury during Cleveland's first term. Every member of the club is a banker, speculator or gambler.

* * *

We recently told how this club wrote letters to nearly all the country papers regardless of politics, offering to do their printing free if the papers would circulate the "Reform Club's" ideas. These millionaires can afford to spend immense sums of money for this purpose and they are spending it. The executive committee of the club recently made a report of the work it has done and intended to do. The CAUCASIAN has secured a copy of this report, and the extracts taken from it and printed below are interesting. They show how the goldugs are working and *forcing* their papers and falsehoods before the people.

If these facts do not awaken the Populists and reformers to some action in seeing that their own papers are more widely circulated, and the baneful effects of this pernicious goldbug literature counteracted, the great, coming fight will be lost to the people.

* * *

The report tells about arrangements for having speakers to canvass whole States. It has sent out eight hundred and thirty-two thousand "goldbug" books since December. This, however, is a small part of the work done. In division 3, the report says:

"The plan for broadside supplement supply outlined in our last report and approved by the committee in March has already gone into successful operation, and we are now supplying every two weeks, properly dated and printed with the names of the papers respectively circulating them, broadside supplements sufficient to accompany the full editions of two hundred local papers in every part of the country, most largely in the south, the west, and the southwest. In this way, at a minimum of expense, the sound currency literature is carried direct into the homes of rural voters as a part, in most cases, of the only paper which they take, and which they therefore read from begin-to end, and some 400,000 full page sheets of sound currency literature distributed each fortnight."

This ought to arouse the resentment of every honest farmer in the country. Just notice how these goldbugs speak of the *rural voter* and how they talk about getting their lies published in the *only paper* the "rural voter" takes. Nobody but a miserable, drivelling idiot wants any better proof than this that the goldbugs are trying to keep the people fooled.

* * *

Division 4, of this goldbug report says:

"In our last report we noted our preparation for the supply of "plate matter." Since then arrangements have been perfected, and we are now supplying over one hundred papers (and the number is rapidly increasing), with what is known as "plate" matter, the papers in question being those of somewhat larger circulation than on the average are those taking our broadside supplements —the local distribution of these plate papers in the different parts of the country being in general similar to that of those which take the supplements."

So it is seen that these fellows have already bought up about three hundred papers in the west and south and they are still buying them. Just note that they say "and the number is still increasing."

* * *

The report then says that a branch office of the club is to be established in Washington, and that already they have branches in Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo and various other points.

* * *

Here is a very interesting part of the club's report. Read it and study it:

"The circulation of documents, which was a matter of thousands last autumn, of ten of thousands in the winter, and of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS in the early part of the spring, has already become ONE OF MILLIONS; the rate of expenditure is rapidly rising—especially during the last few weeks, when, for the first time, our quarters have been large enough to accommodate sufficient force properly to handle the work which we have attempted. The printing alone of the TONS OF MATTER SENT OUT WEEKLY involves large figures; the second class postage on that part thus handled is a considerable item; the express on the SCORES OF PACKAGES DAILY FORWARDED, a still greater one; and ordinary postage on the vast amount that must be prepared, a greater one yet. Our staff, including editors, shipping clerks, stenographers and addressing and forwarding hands, is over thirty in number and has so steadily increased that we have lately been obliged to add fifty per cent to the office room, which we had doubled on May 1st.

Our total receipts from subscriptions to date have been some $27,000. It will need at least $25,000 more to carry us to November 1st, when for a couple of months it may be expected our expenditures will decrease—TO RISE AGAIN, HOWEVER, as the time approaches of final preparations for the national conventions in June, 1896. So far we have had every cause to appreciate the hearty support given our work, equally BY FRIENDS OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES, but we must be able to count upon even more prompt and generous assistance than we have heretofore received if we are to continue through the year, even on the most economical basis possible, anything like the work to which we are committed.

THE OUTLOOK.

The outlook is most encouraging. Never in so short a period have we seen so great a revulsion of feeling as that which has developed within the last month upon the silver question—though we fully appreciate that the present setting of the tide toward sound currency is as little indicative of great change in popular conviction as was the late apparent yielding of a great part of the country to the silver craze a sign that lunacy was then epidemic."

* * *

The CAUCASIAN is unable to present to the people a stronger proof than this, that the goldbugs and Shylocks are at work silently but effectively. They are not holding great conventions. They are not talking. They are *spending money*; and why? Would they spend money for the benefit of the great people? Does their club mean any good to anybody but themselves? Reader, you may answer these questions to suit yourself.

* * *

Is the work of this great Shylock organization having any effect? They think so any way; and the sad fact is that the effect is bad for the people. The Atlanta Constitution says:

The President expressed himself as greatly pleased with the results of the campaign of education recently inaugurated in the south and west for the single gold standard, and he believes that the "silver craze" has spent its force. The reports received at the White House indicate that a reaction has set in and that the goldbugs will control the next national convention.

* * *

The Baltimore News, a big paper, recently published letters from editors of prominent newspapers in the south, giving their individual opinions on the silver question, and setting forth the drift of public opinion in their respective locations. Editorially, the News says:

The most important thing in the southern situation is the steady subsidence of the silver craze. Whether because times are getting better or because the press is largely enlisted for sound money the mania is everywhere less pronounced than it was a few months ago.

The States represented in the letters are Virginia, Alabama, Texas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Louisiana.

* * *

People of North Carolina, the facts are before you. The Philistines are upon you. Will you let the little song of a hired newspaper lull you to sleep? Will you allow it to lull your neighbor to sleep? If you do, you will soon be stung into blind desperation, and like Sampson of old, you will be goaded into exerting your might to avenge yourself on those who deceive you. You will savagely help to pull down the temple of our liberties, but you will be crushed under the ruins.

SOME BIG FLOPPERS.

The power of gold and the power of official patronage have been more clearly and blatantly shown during the months of the year 1895 than ever before in the history of this country. The gold-leaders have dictated terms to this government, and the President has ordered those to whom he has given fat places to bow down to the golden calf, and they have done so with a cringing obsequiousness and servility that are sorely disgusting to whatever of manhood there is left among the people of the United States.

* * *

This power was mighty, in a silent way, in 1873 when the great monetary crime of the century was sneakingly accomplished by demonetizing silver. No American who has any knowledge of the country's history now, denies that one, John Sherman was a chief leader in that scheme. It has not been generally known that he was guilty of a duplicity so bold and impudent that he was not suspected, but he was. Here is the proof.

On January 16th 1873, John Sherman, while making a speech in the Senate on the banking bill, 1313, said:

"If any one fact is proven by the experience of mankind it is that gold and silver are the best possible standards of value. They have been so recognized by every nation from the earliest period of recorded time. However much nations may differ in religion, habits, productions or climate, they have not differed in this primary axiom of exchange or barter. Experiments have been tried with other standards from the iron of Lycurgus to the finest bank note engraving of modern times, but all have resulted in the conviction that GOLD AND SILVER IS the only true standard." [See Congressional Globe, 3rd session of 42nd Congress, page 630.]

On the very next day, January 17, House bill 2934, which demonetized silver passed the Senate under the leadership of John Sherman. [See Congressional Globe, page 674]. So it seems that while this Senator was opinly advocating one thing, he was sneakingly engaged in effecting another. His flop was a cheat. He was the agent of the "Money Power," and he is very rich to-day.

* * *

In 1878 John G. Carlisle, while speaking of the scheme demonetizing silver said:

"According to my view of the subject the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy, by legislation and otherwise, from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.

The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that have ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire moveable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of the one-half of the metallic money in the world."

But when John G. Carlisle became a member of the Cabinet, he yielded to the mandate of the "Money Power," and he is now stumping the country in favor of the gold standard.

* * *

Grover Cleveland was elected President of the United States on a platform which declared, as plainly as language could express it, for silver and gold without discrimination against either metal. HE fell into the hands of the money speculators, and was the leader of the game by which the London Jew Syndicate secured the issue of $65,000,000 of bonds on which they made $9,000,000 before the bonds were all printed.

* * *

It has not been long since Hoke Smith was a rampant advocate of the Omaha platform. He even advocated the sub-treasury plan in his paper, the Atlanta Journal. But he was given a Cabinet position by Cleveland! He fell under the spell of the goldbugs. It is reported that he recently received a thirty thousand dollar legal fee. He is now advocating the gold standard, and is reported as being a candidate for the United States Senate on a gold standard platform.

* * *

These are some of the big floppers. They flop for money and office. They will see the people oppressed to the verge of starvation; they will see industries paralyzed; they will see agriculture languishing, they will see millions of people out of work; they will see the country on the verge of perdition if they—if only *they* and a few of their henchmen can live on the spoils of class legislation and false, corrupt and tyrannous congresses. These are the men who are talking for "sound money." They are the minions—the hirelings—the legal prostitutes of goldocracy and monetary oppression. Let knaves and cowards and cuckoos listen to and applaud them. Let *citizens, men* and *patriots watch them.* They are paid for what they do, and those who pay them are the enemies of the people.

A BIG DODGE.

One of the biggest and most cowardly dodges of the year was made by the convention of Republican League clubs, which met in Cleveland, Ohio last week. There were two thousand delegates present, and nearly every State and territory was represented. The Republicans have been quite sarcastic over the fact that women have gained some prominence as Populists, and have made much effort to ridicule the influence of woman in the great reform movement. But at this immense Republican convention there were a number of women delegates—some from New York and others from the West. These women strove to get the convention to declare in favor of free silver and for the people of the country. Did the convention do it? Not much. Several resolutions concerning silver were discussed; but this big gathering of people absolutely snubbed the matter by not declaring for anything at all with reference to silver. All these two thousand delegates could not muster up courage to speak out on the subject. It was one great conglomeration of moral cowards. Not a single one of the Republican aspirants for the presidential nomination was present. It is quite evident that they feared being put to the test, and they either did not know or did not want to tell where they were at. The lame excuse given for not making a declaration was that it was the business of the National Convention to make a platform, and that the league convention had no right to express an opinion. This simply means that the "bosses," who will be ruled by the money power, have not yet received their full instructions, and as they did not instruct, the convention did not act.

THE PREMATURE OPINION OF A GOLD-BUGGER.

The failure of the free coiners to carry Kentucky is very significant and has inflicted great damage upon the cause. Mississippi is the next State in which the contest is to be waged, but there the result is less doubtful, the silver people appearing to have the majority. Speaking generally of the country it may be safely said that the cause of sound money is gaining ground and that within a year some marvellous changes may be looked for.—Charlotte Observer

The "gold cure" which it seems that the Charlotte Observer has taken has made the editor of that paper a little giddy. It is by no means sure that the cause of free silver, financial reform and *honest* money has been hurt by the action of the Democratic party in Kentucky. It is true that the Republicans of that State have already held their State convention and bowed down to the golden idol, and it is these two facts that have made the Charlotte Observer happy. But the editor that paper is several years behind the procession. The time was, when the Republican and Democratic parties could both be gotten to betray the people, then the people were helpless and the cause of truth and justice were for the time hopelessly crushed. But not so now; for there is to-day in Kentucky a live, growing, vigorous and patriotic youth, who is a member of the great national and united family, known as the People's party. When scarcity of money, falling prices and increasing hard times caused a considerable number of the members of the Democratic and Republican parties to realize that the leaders of their respective parties had deserted their principles and betrayed the machinery of the parties into the hands of the gold trust, they refused to desert their principles and to follow such false and blighting leadership any longer. They came together and formed a People's Party.

* * *

As fast as the other patriots in the two old parties learn the truth, they will join their brethren under the banner of the People's party. Every patriot who stays longer in the two old parties is not only hoping against hope, but is really helping to make times harder and pile the burden of debt higher on his own shoulders.

* * *

Therefore, we are inclined to believe that the action of the Democratic party in Kentucky will help the cause of free silver and financial reform instead of hurting it. It will open the eyes of thousands and bring them quicker to the side of the other followers of Jefferson and Lincoln under the People's Party banner. Yes, the People's Party of Kentucky will hold its State convention in a few weeks. It will put forth a clean, square and honest declaration for free silver and financial reform. Then the issue will be squarely drawn, and the eyes of thousands in that State and millions in the whole country will be opened to the real situation—they will see the base deception and vile treachery of the leaders of the two old parties in all their horrible wickedness.

* * *

But what does the Charlotte Observer mean when it says that "during the next year some marvellous changes may be looked for?" Does it refer to the great growth of the People's Party or does it expect that pretended reformers like the News and Observer and Wilmington Messenger will see a new light and flock to the standard of the gold buggers? The Charlotte Observer is no doubt on the inside and knows that British gold is being sent over here to be used in appealing to the consciences of straddling, chameleon reformers. This fund of British gold will be supplemented by funds raised in New York, by the banks generally and by the Tory "sound money" clubs of the poor little struggling towns in every State in the union. This money will convert some, but for every one so converted (not to say bought), there will be ten patriots to come to the People's Party as their only place of refuge, and the only hope of our free institutions. Yes, there will be great changes, and the great, plain people will watch them closely and act accordingly.

Notice! The goldbugs may capture the Democratic State convention, but the cause of free silver in that State will be stronger than before.

THREATENING A BOYCOTT.

The latest twang of the lash, which is being used by the goldbugs to whip the "conservative business interests" into line with shylockism, comes from that autocratic body—the Chamber of Commerce, of New York. The shylocks do not hesitate to stoop to bribery and corruption, and the latest from them show that they will not stop at anything.

The New York World says:

Gustav H. Schwab, chairman of the committee having in charge the "sound money" crusade of the Chamber of Commerce, is of the opinion that the advocacy of the free coinage of silver in many parts of the south will be detrimental to the best interests of the Atlanta exposition. He writes:

"The continued agitation in favor of the free coinage of silver is unquestionably harming the prospects of the exposition. The statement frequently reaches us that business men who had intended to visit Atlanta now declare that they will not only stay at home if the silver crusade continues in Georgia, but that they will induce others to do the same."

* * *

So, so! When these mighty dictators of national policy find some men they cannot buy, they *threaten* them. They will not come down to the Southern States exposition, if the southern people do not stop their demands for what will help the people. And they will keep others from coming. They will break up the south's great industrial undertaking. They will crush the life out of it, so to speak. The audacity of this threat is nerve-tingling. It is hair-raising. There ought to be an answer to this proclamation, and that answer ought to be a regulation by the State of Georgia which would not let a man from the city of New York enter the State while the exposition is open.

STILL STAMPEDING.

The "stampede" continues. Mr. L. L. Witherspoon, a prominent lawyer of Newton, has denounced the two old parties as frauds, and has aligned himself with the Populists—the party that honestly and openly, and *unitedly* advocates free silver coinage—the interests of the people—"equal rights to all and special privileges to none." When such men as this come out of the old gangs it means something. Of course the old party papers say that they have sustained no loss, &c., &c., and all that sort of thing; but we notice that these same papers are always saying that so many people of such a place or section are "coming back to Democracy;" and then the same papers "hallelujah" over the statement. We believe one little preacher who had a Democratic flock and got scared about the permanency of his job is the only individual the Democrats can name who has said anything about "going back." The CAUCASIAN has printed numerous letters during the past few months giving residence and signatures of men of prominence who have roundly declared the old Democratic machine to be a rotten fraud, and that they were no longer connected with it. The People's Party is growing today as it never grew before. Let every true man keep right in the middle of the road.

TRYING TO REVIVE THE "TARIFF."

The entire efforts of the Republican machine—both State and national—are directed to an effort to make the "tariff" the big issue of the campaign. They will dodge or straddle the financial question so far as platforms go. They will nominate a goldbug for President, and they would like more than anything else to get the people to wrangling over the "tariff" again so that the monetary question may be obscured. At the great meeting of Republican League clubs, held in Cleveland last week, the president of the league tried to arouse some enthusiasm by saying:

No amount of beating the tomtoms or raising the dust over the currency question will blind the people to the fact that three precious years of the commercial life of the republic have been sacrificed by the Democractic party on the altar of free trade. The question is not, shall we use more silver? There is NO opposition in this country to the enlarged use of silver if it can be brought about without disturbing our present trade relations with other countries. But the question is, shall the American markets be opened to the world on a cheaper basis than to the American citizens themselves? Shall the workmen and tradesmen of foreign countries enjoy the privileges of a market made valuable by the higher ideals of life and intelligence of the American people when they in no way contribute to the condition, pay no share of the taxes, and in no way assist in sustaining the American government?

The people may watch now for the Democrats to try to meet this issue. Let everybody thank the Lord for the People's Party which will not permit the great overshadowing issue of reform—the financial question—to be lost sight of, but will keep it steadily in the front where they alone have pushed it.

THE CAUCASIAN, $1.00 a year.

BOLTING AT BOTH ENDS.

Cleveland, Carlisle, Watterson and Joe Caldwell are all on record as saying that they will bolt the next Democratic national convention if it declares for free silver and financial reform. Of course they will go to the Republican party. Almost every day and almost every hour Democrats all around us and all over the country are vowing that they will not stay in the Democratic party if it declares for gold monometalism. Of course they will come to the People's Party. A large host of patriots will all leave the Republican party and come to the People's Party. But no one will go to the Democratic party. It is losing at both ends.

HARMONY TALK.

"There is an unusual amount of harmony talk among the Democratic politicians. They seem to think that all that is required to unite the party and keep it up to the fighting pitch is for the discordant leaders to "get together," divide the nominations, parcel out the probable spoils of victory and unite in denouncing the other party.

This is a very superficial view. The Democratic party in this State did not suffer defeat in 1893 and again last year because the leaders were divided, but because the voters were disgusted. The party could have endured discord among rival factionists; it could not win against deep-seated dissatisfaction and just anger in its honest masses.—N. Y. World.

The above no doubts fits New York State, but it certainly fits to a nicety the Democratic party in North Carolina—no further comment is necessary.

The Memphis convention, composed of men of all parties, met, copied a plank from the People's party national platform, passed a resolution unanimously endorsing this plank, and then adjourned. At the next non-partisan convention of patriots it would be in order to adopt another plank from the Omaha platform. It contains the political creed that Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln believed in, and we hope to see all patriots soon get back to the good old doctrine of the framers of the constitution.

The immensity of the efforts being made by the leaders of the old gangs to find out whether the people or money will rule the conventions, is almost pathetic. Poor old coots! They want to be in so much, and they don't know which road to take just now to get there. They believe in the power of money, but at this time they are uncertain as to the power of the people. Let the people leave them standing in the forks of the road.

We recently had information from a correspondent in Harnett county saying that Democratic papers were being sent to parties who never subscribed for the papers. Now we have a correspondent from Chatham who says: "The North Carolinian is being sent marked paid to people who cannot read or write, and who never subscribed for a paper in their life," Read about "The Work of the Emeny" elsewhere, and you'll see into the scheme.

It is said that immense pressure is being brought to bear on Chairman Pou, of the Democratic executive committee, to call a convention for the purpose of considering silver. The results of the adoption of free silver resolutions by the committee seems to have made the chairman and all other leaders somewhat touchy on this subject. They step around it like it was dynamite.

Millions of documents—tons of literature are being sent out over the country by the gold bug machine of New York. Many a mind may be poisoned by this stuff. Are you doing any thing to counteract it by circulating papers that are fighting for the people?

Mr. J. Z. Green has begun the publication of The Watchman, at Salisbury, as a reform paper. It is backed by a number of the best people of Rowan county. Mr. Green is a vigorous young writer, and his papers are full of telling and instructive matter.

The most stupendous mistake that can be made by the people is to think that they can be united without organization. The people's enemies are already organized, and are doing great work. The power of money is always to be feared.

What is a "Democrat?" What is "sound money?" We have asked this question often. We want to know. Can't some Democrat tell? Can't some sound money man illuminate the subject?

"Why don't the people be still and be fooled like good people?" is the question which occurs with nightmarish force to the old politicians.

County Alliance.

Catawba county Alliance will meet in Hickory on Thursday, the 11th of July. The Alliance will transact its business Thursday and Thursday night. Friday Senator Butler and Sibley will speak. Senator Butler will come Thursday and be in the county meeting. Everybody come that can. We will try and find shelter and a little to eat. We expect a big crowd here. Our city will treat you right and no mistake. Our people are built that way.—*Hickory Mercury.*

THREE GREAT BOOKS--- A SPECIAL OFFER.

Coin's Financial School,
A Tale of Two Nations,
AND
Up To Date.

If you want to know all about GOLD, all about SILVER, all about CURRENCY, all about the cause of HARD TIMES, read them all, read them carefully.

We will send ALL THREE of these books to any person who will send us a club of six yearly subscribers.

We will send any TWO of these books to any person who will send us a club of four yearly subscribers.

We will send any ONE of these books to any person who will send us a club of two yearly subscribers.

Don't let your subscription to THE CAUCASIAN expire—examine the date on your name label and renew it in time to get all copies without a gap. Events in the reform movement, concerning which everybody should be posted, will be frequent from now till '96. The Battle Royal is on. Let every citizen be on the alert. Let every reformer read and work.

We will send either of the books, post-paid, for only 25 cents. Forward your name and address at once with your remittance and get the book.

THE CAUCASIAN, RALEIGH, N. C.

EAGLE BRAND THE BEST

NO TAR **ROOFING** NO TAR

It is superior to any other Roofing and unequalled for House, Factory or outbuildings; it costs half the price of shingles, tin or iron; is ready for use and easily applied by anyone; it is the best roofing in the market, in durability, to all others. Send for estimate and state size of roof.

Excelsior Paint & Roofing Co.,

155 Duane Street, New York, N. Y.

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EVERY LADY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Has a Pair of Dull Scissors.



YOUR FINGERS ARE BLISTERED.
WHY SEW AND HACK WITH SUCH
WHEN YOU CAN IN TEN SECONDS
SHARPEN THEM AS GOOD AS NEW.

FREE This Sharpener will be sent free to every lady who will send us two subscribers for one year each or it will be sent for 25 cents and four two cent stamps. Address

THE CAUCASIAN
RALEIGH, N. C.

A Great Canal and Naval Event.

Last week there was one of the greatest naval reunions of the century a reunion which threw into the shadow even the fetes that attended the opening of the Suez canal. Fifty-two warships of the newest types assembled at the Prussian war port, Kiel, to celebrate the completion of the canal that forms a link between the North and East seas and makes it possible for ships of all dimensions to avoid the dangerous Danish coast and gain from three to five days' time when navigating the Northern waters.

The whole affair was conducted by the indefatigable Kaiser. The celebration was opened on Wednesday, June 19, and continued three days, ending with a grand marine manoeuvre by ships of the German Imperial Navy in the East Sea.

The United States was represented by the ironclad cruiser New York, the cruiser Columbia, the cruiser San Francisco, and the cruiser Marblehead. Rear-Admiral Kirkland was in command.

All the other great nations were represented.

The canal is 200 feet broad between the tops of the embankments. At its bottom it is 75 feet broad. The average depth is 30 feet. The walls are constructed partly of sand, uncut stones and masonry.

The great canal belongs to Prussia—we trust that our government will use as much wisdom in building the Nicarauga canal and not allow private corporations and English capitalists to gobble it up.

We Demand The Free And Unlimited Coinage of Silver And Gold at The Present Legal Ratio of 16 to 1.--People's Party Platform.

GUILFORD BATTLE GROUND.

The Coming Celebration on the Fourth of July.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 2—I will be with pleasure and gratification to the readers of the CAUCASIAN as well as it is to him who writes this, that United States Senator Marion Butler has been officially invited to be present to speak at the justly celebrated Guilford Battle Ground celebration on the 4th of July next, and to know he has accepted and will speak.

To those of the readers of the CAUCASIAN who may not know the exact location of this historic place, it may be said that it is but 5 miles from Greensboro, and a beautiful place too, now under the constant care and watchfulness of that patriotic American, Judge David Shenck, who is the President of the Company.

Let as many Americans as can be present on that day.

W. O. STRATFORD.

TO YOUNG WIVES

WE OFFER A REMEDY WHICH INSURES SAFETY TO LIFE OF MOTHER AND CHILD.

"Mothers' Friend"

ROBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN, HORROR AND RISK.

"My wife used only two bottles. She was easily and quickly relieved; is now doing splendidly.—
J. S. MORTON, Harlow, N. C.

Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



Tired Women

Should stop and consider the dangers which threaten them because of their weakness, languor and lack of ambition. Thousands of women find their strength unequal to the demands of duty. And yet there is no escape from the incessant round of care and toil. They must have strength. How shall it be given? By building up their systems through purified, enriched and vitalized blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them strength because it will make their blood pure and enable it to feed the nerves upon proper nourishment. It will create an appetite, tone the stomach and invigorate every organ. It is what tired women need.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It feeds the nerves on pure blood.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Our New Leader, $1.45.



Last year's demand for our Leader was so large that we were unable to manufacture them as fast as they were ordered. This year we have one mammoth factory that manufactures nothing but this line, and we are making this boot in such immense quantities that we are able to produce a much better boot.

We have many new improvements in this line: first, it is made of heavy genuine Dongola, solid leather sole and inner sole; second, it has a leather sock lining, which no other but a high-priced boot has; third, it has a back-stay; fourth, as much care is taken in selecting this stock, and in making, as in our higher-priced goods; fifth, we not only warrant but we guarantee every line to be just as represented. The above cut is an exact copy of the boot itself.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Button; styles, Plain Opera Toe, Plain Common-Sense Toe, Opera Toe Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 8.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Front Lace, Opera Toe Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 8.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Button, Spring Heel, Common-Sense Last, Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 6.

Any of the above-described shoes sent on receipt of $1.45, all postage paid by us. Send for complete illustrated catalogue of all grades of boots and shoes—free. Please mention this paper.

POSTAL SHOE CO.,
Box 2657. Boston, Mass.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

Don't dispose of your wool until you have seen samples from the ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

THEY MAKE THE BEST GOODS IN THE SOUTH.



THEIR BLANKETS ARE NOT EXCELLED IN AMERICA.

They have built a bran new mill, and equipped it with the very best machinery. Write for samples and terms to the

CHATHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
ELKIN, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 27, 1895.

WAKE COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.

On your paper. Do not look for the "blue cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

NOTICE!

Mr. C. D. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Gardner, of Goldsboro, N. C., will take subscriptions and give receipts for the CAUCASIAN.

Mr. Brown is our authorized agent at that place.

J. P. Sossaman, Alliance organizer for the eleventh district of N. C., is authorized to take subscriptions for THE CAUCASIAN and give receipts for subscriptions. His district is composed of Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln and Iredell counties. Address him at Huntersville or Charlotte, N. C.

IN KENTUCKY.

As the CAUCASIAN goes to press this week, the State Democratic convention of Kentucky is in session at Louisville. A great fight is on between the gold standard advocates and free silverites. Kentucky is Carlisle's State. He has made a great fight there to commit the State to the Cleveland-Sherman gold policy. If he has won, it will not occasion much surprise, for all the powers of the administration, backed by the numerous office-holders in that "State of Good Whiskey" and whiskey rings and limitless expenditure of money, have been brought to bear to pack the convention and thus secure an endorsement of Carlisle's policy. The latest reports indicate that the silverites are equal in strength to the gold men.

The University of North Carolina now ranks among the foremost Colleges in America in scholarship, equipment and general efficiency. See ad.

Among the prosperous business colleges of the State, Fairview Institute at Gibsonville is gaining an enviable reputation. This school last term had 257 students enrolled in all its departments. Prof. Whitsett is the able and efficient superintendent. See ad in another column.

Death of Mr. R. S. Pullen.

Mr. R. S. Pullen, the most public spirited citizen and the greatest philanthropist who ever lived in Raleigh, died in this city on Sunday, June 23rd. He was seventy three years old. He was a man who did good for good's sake. He was never ostentatious. The only condition he imposed with many important donations was that no publicity should be given the matter. But many of his public gifts could not be kept secret. He gave to Raleigh a beautiful Park of sixty acres which Park bears his name. That splendid educational institution the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts stands on a site of sixty acres of valuable land given by him. The equally important female educational institution—the Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro—is indebted to him for nearly half the land which it owns. The most perfect sidewalks and the prettiest streets in Raleigh are those which were laid off and constructed by this citizen. Thousands of the handsomest shade trees which adorn the city were planted under his direction and at his expense. He recently erected the most superb business block in the city. He was interested in every movement and enterprise looking to the city's material advancement. He let it be understood that he was ready to take five thousand dollars of stock in every cotton factory which might need that subscription, if erected in Raleigh. His name was never seen on a subscription list, but no fund of a worthy character was ever overlooked by him. He was the prime mover and the largest contributor in the erection of the magnificent Edenton street M. E. structure in this city. He was the personification of modesty—rather shrinking from publicity. The work he has done and the gifts he has made will bless and comfort mankind for generations to come. The citizens of Raleigh met in general assembly, and at this meeting the merits and honors, which he begged should be withheld while living, were earnestly, eloquently and feelingly accorded him when dead. Raleigh cannot soon hope to find one who will fittingly wear his mantle. His estate is valued at $200,000; and but for his generous benefactions would have been much larger.

Cornstalks in Kansas 10 Feet H'gh.

Fort Scott, Kan., June 20.—The growth of corn and oats in Southwest Kansas since the rainy season begun is phenomenal. The hot, but very wet weather, has caused such a rank growth of corn that in some fields stalks are ten feet high with no signs of tassels or ears yet. Cornstalks as large as young trees ought to produce ears larger and heavier than have ever been raised. Oats were thought not to promise over a quarter of a crop three weeks ago, but now a large yield is indicated.

Not Sick Enough for the Doctor,

but a little out of sorts. Ripans Tabules would serve in your case. It is well to have them on hand for just such occasions.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through your nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box

PACIFIC ROAD PROBLEM.

Gen. Wade Hampton Gives Reasons Against Foreclosure.

San Francisco, June 19.—Gen. Wade Hampton, United States Railway Commissioner, who is in this city, has been investigating the condition of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. He does not believe in Government foreclosure on the roads, but suggests that a Congressional commission of five be appointed to settle the debt on an equal basis. "Should the Government take the roads," he says, "it would have to buy both terminal points. Another objection is that the party in power would have these immense corporations to use in political campaigns.

"People who are clamoring for the Government to take the roads do not realize that the Government cannot do it without first paying off the first mortgage to British and other foreign bond-holders."

Gen. Hampton is a great South Carolina Democrat. What he says in connection with the railroad matter printed elsewhere in this paper means much. The time has been when the United States owned the *first mortgage bonds* on these Pacific roads. *Now* the "British and other foreign bond holders" own the first mortgage bonds. How is this? What does it mean?

Is this whole country, railroads and all, going into the possession of foreigners? Citizens, maybe you think these are matters with which you have no concern. Now, just read the article on the first page concerning the Pacific roads. Then, if you are not a born idiot or a hide-bound fool, you will begin to see into this business.

POPULISTS WERE IN CONTROL.

They Could Have Put Through a Resolution Declaring Want of Confidence in the Old Parties.

New York World.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 14.—It leaked out today that the Populists on the committee on resolutions of the silver convention were actually in a majority, and had not Bryan pleaded against such a move they would have insisted on a declaration of union of all who favor financial reform.

When the resolutions were reported by the sub-committee, Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, moved to recommit, stating that he favored a declaration that financial reform could not be gotten through either the Democratic or Republican parties. The motion was carried by a vote of 16 to 12. Sonator Jones, of Arkansas, leaped to his feet and stated that he would draw out then and there if the plank was insisted on. Other Democrats also made speeches of a like nature. Finally Bryan got the floor and pleaded with these favoring the free silver party idea to withdraw their objections. Bryan's begging appeal won over the Populists, and the motion to recommit was reconsidered.

But those favoring the new party plan got the passage of the resolution providing for the appointment of a general committee, one from each State, to confer with other bimetallic leagues as to the best method of promoting the cause of silver and financial reform as the price of their change. The Populists also compelled the Democrats to strike out the words "redemption" and "primary" as applied to money, they holding that there should be no such thing as redemption money.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

MAJ. GUTHRIE BACK.

He Underrates Turpie's Speech and Praises Tillman's-Not a Goldbug in the Populist Party.

Durham Cor. News & Observer].

Maj. W. A. Guthrie reached home yesterday at noon. He was highly elated over the prospects of Populism and free silver as indicated by the Memphis convention. He says that the Populists had a majority of the committee on resolutions and could have run the convention had they been so inclined. From what he saw and heard he was convinced that the "silver men of the whole country are going to get together." He was very much taken with Senator Tillman and enjoyed his abuse of Cleveland whom the violent South Carolina boss declared a greator traitor than Benedict Arnold. He did did not understand why none of the delegates from Raleigh were not present, and says that Mr. Keith, of Wilmington, who was made vice-president, was the only North Carolina Democrat present. He says that there is not a "goldbug" in the whole Populist party. He says that Mr. Turpie's speech was so badly delivered that he only heard a small part of it. Tillman declared that his party in South Carolina had been ready to bolt the Democratic party for two years. The Major is in high feather but would not make any prophesies as to the future, as he declared there was no telling what will happen.

In Your Blood

Is the cause of that tired, languid feeling which afflicts you at this season. The blood is impure and has become thin and poor. That is why you have no strength, no appetite, cannot sleep. Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach, and invigorate your nerves.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect.

Examination of Public School Teachers.

The county examiner announces that examinations of teachers for public schools will be held in the court house in Raleigh during the first week in July.

FOR $1.00 THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN Will be sent one year.

PLAYING THE DUMMY ACT.

The Chatham Record's Position and its Attitude Toward the Administration.

For the Caucasian.]

PITTSBORO, N. C., June 25.—In the Fayetteville Observer's poll of the State papers on free coinage of silver, he puts the Chatham Record down as favoring free coinage by international agreement. This is a palpable error on the part of the Observer, and an action for which I can find no authority. Surely the Observer has not found anything in the columns of the Record to justify the assertion that the Record has taken a free coinage position?

The truth is, the Record has been and is playing the dummy act on the financial question. And why? Whether it is the want of sufficient moral courage to openly and boldly express itself; the dread of incurring the enmity of the administration if it champions the cause of silver, or the fear of inevitable condemnation by the people if it declares for the single gold standard, the want of more "boodle" or a higher bid from the Wall street reform (deformed) club, remains yet a thing unknown.

But let me picture a higher possibility. Possibly, that sweet, serene, non-partisan, patriotic soul of the Record, does not permit it to dabble in ordinary, every-day politics, or mix with the corruptness of financial class legislation, or stoop low enough to express an opinion of the blighting financial policy, inaugurated by Wall street and England, and now disgracing the American stage of action. Yes, this is a possibility but a frost-bitten one. That is, one which the ordinary Chathamite receives with a coolness, the frost of which bites the bud.

If I, as some people, were to establish a newspaper—a mouthpiece of public opinion—a mirror in which to show to all the sentiment of the country—and call on the public to support it, then I would be ashamed to appear too pusillanimous to express my opinion of anything or any policy which was a recognized curse to my country and not to choose one side or the other of any question so broad and sweeping and vital as the financial question is, as it presents itself to the American people today.

And what caused the Observer to think the Record had taken sides with silver, is somewhat a mystery.

The Observer might have been just innocently speculating on the Record's alignment. If so, he is not to be seriously blamed, for maybe, too, what causes the prolonged hesitation of the Record to take a stand somewhere, is that it is also speculating on which side to take its stand.

I am told that where there is speculation, there is always gains or losses. If this be true, probably these gains and losses (gains most probably) will have a tendency to strengthen the Record's courage, renew its "sinews of war" and thereby enable it to answer the three great (?) questions: "From whence be I come?" "Where do I be?" and "Whither be I going?"

"Men of Chatham," listen! "If you have tears, prepare to shed them now!" for I must tell you the sad news that the editor of the most beloved and positive Record is now—this day (June 13th, 1895, A. D.—remember the date; 'tis a national epoch, eternally luminous) in Washington—far away from you; but now dry you tears; he will return, and during his painful absence we must try to be patient; and when he returns the Record may make us all happy by telling us "where it is at," and inspire us with hope and victory by raising a gold standard banner—that cornucopia, that emblem of plenty—that emblem of our beloved "patches" and "holy britches"—to float in the breeze of old Chatham; high above the marble front and Grecian brown-stone domes of the Record building, on Cleveland avenue, in that great commercial centre—Pittsboro.

Shout! Shout! for that happy time is coming!

The Record may have kept its financial position shrouded in gloom, but there is one thing it has made known to those who have been so fortunate as to find it wrapped around their goods, and that is, it is an *administration* paper.

There seems to be a perfect understanding between it and the goldbug administration. (And this might be taken as a key to the Record's financial position.)

The object of that understanding may be mutual interest, or it may be just an old-fashioned, plain every-day love affair, with the Record doing most of the courting. He loves Ransom with a kind of a bashful maiden love, and almost blushes when he praises him. Probably there comes across his mind, the fact that Ransom's own county met and *denounced him for his treacherous course in the United States Senate.*

But Cleveland! the Record adores him so passionately, so reverentially that it feels unworthy to tie his shoe string, or arrange his collar button, or even accommodate him with a corkscrew while he is on a fishing trip. "Grand old man(?)" What a splendid destiny it is to be the recipient of profit on bonds and such indivisible adoration as the Record gives! Nearly every week the Record prints about a column letter from Washington praising Cleveland and the administration. In the words of Cassius: "He bade the Romans mark him and write his (works and) speeches in their books" and they did completely.

The Record is Cleveland's whistle and Cleveland blows it when he likes, and when Cleveland spits the Record spits, &c., &c.

All it takes to gives the Record a spasm is an announcement that Cleveland has gone to the branch, dug his bait, and filled his jug with "branch water" and gone fishing. Then the Record has a first-class duck spasm, and in ineffable felicity cries out, "Cleveland has gone fishing." And the credit of the nation remains firmly on its bearings, regardless of the excitement.

How can the Record be for Cleveland and free silver, too? Now, Mr. Observer, don't be so fast. The Record is not for free silver, nor for the people. It is for Cleveland and the bankers and England and everything else that antagonizes the interest and prosperity of the common people and the south, and tends to make the few landlords, aristocrats and little gods, and the many serfs and paupers. And maybe the Record entertains the ambition that he is now, or will be one day, one of the "select"—one of that "few."

Now, don't be fooled into pinning your faith to the Record's free silver (?) policy. It's not for silver, independently, via international agreement, or anything else. It's for Clevelandism, and Shermanism via Cleveland. Don't be deceived by any paper that savors of Wall street and the goldbug club, but drop them. They are poison to your interest. Don't support them; don't feed your enemy. Support papers that are unequivocally in favor of free coinage and the remainder of the Omaha platform. Now again, don't be deceived; you can tell a wolf by his bowl, and a cuckoo by his cuckooing.

LEANDER LOCKTON.

License Taxes on Pianos And Sewing Machines.

In response to an inquiry made by State Treasurer Worth, Attorney General Osborne has written the following opinion on license tax on sewing machines, pianos, organs &c:

June 24th, 1895.

HON. W. H. WORTH, State Treas, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The law concerning license for the sale of sewing machines is entirely different from that concerning the sale of pianos and organs. Section No. 24 requires a license for each kind of sewing machine sold. There is no such provision in section No. 25 concerning the sale of pianos and organs. Only one license, the tax for which is $250 is required and that authorizes the sale of every kind of piano and organ by the person or company obtaining it from you. After a license has been issued to any person or company to sell pianos or organs, the person or company to whom the license has been issued ought to be protected by as many certificates from you as may be necessary.

Yours respectfully,
F. I. OSBORNE,
Attorney General.

CONGRESSMAN SKINNER

Expresses his Views in Washington on the Political Situation--Populists Gaining--Democrats Cannot Win.

Washington Post].

"A good many people have not stopped to consider that the Democratic system of two-thirds rule will put an effectual check on the nomination of a free silver candidate by that party," remarked Hon. Harry Skinner, one of the newly elected Populist members of Congress to a reporter at the Metropolitan. Mr. Skinner is a talented young lawyer and used to be a Democrat. He says he is one yet, of the old-fashioned Jeffersonian sort, and that he hasn't deserted the party, but vice versa.

"As a two-thirds majority for free silver," he continued, "can never be obtained in the Democratic convention, it is idle to expect the Democracy to adopt a free coinage plank or nominate a free coinage man. It simply can't be done under the two-thirds rule, and that rule is too venerable to be abandoned. The Democrats, therefore, and the Republicans will not declare for the white metal, and so the friends of silver will have no recourse but to become Populists, and they will do so by the thousand.

"And as far as the future course of the Populist party of North Carolina is concerned, no man can speak with authority. We mean to stand by those who favor more liberal financial policy than we now have-in fact we demand a thorough reorganization of our entire monetary system. This might bring about entirely new political alignments within the State."

DEMOCRATIC COMMENCEMENT.

Cleveland Institute--Sound Money Hall---June 20th and 21st, 1895.

In view of the recent events, and more especially in consequence of the bickerings and unsettled condition of the Democratic party, the Progressive Farmer has made a happy hit in reporting a programme which has enough meat in it to think over a week. Here it is:

The leaders of the Democratic party having failed to attract any attention or inspire any confidence by their instantaneous somersault into the Populistic camp, determined to hold a commencement, this being the season for school commencements. The place selected was Cleveland Institute. The exercises were held in Sound Money Hall, the date June 20th and 21st. Chairman Pou acted the part of the President of the institution to perfection.

Mr. O. J. Carroll was Chief Marshal, assisted by T. J. Allison, Dr. O. W. Blacknall, J. A. Thomas and F. A. J. Williams. Their duties were small and so was the audience.

Though this ended the third session of Cleveland's Financial School, there were no graduates, and all the pupils took part.

PROGRAMME:

Baccalaureate Sermon—
Rev. Dr. T. H. Pritchard, D. D. LL. D.
(They had no Band, but the exercises were interspersed with vocal music.)
Oration—"The British are our best Friends," Col. Paul B. Means.
Song—"I Wont Play in Your Backyard," E. C. Smith.
Oration—"We Have Played the Fool," District Attorney Aycock
Song—"Bicyclopedias that I Have Sold," Joseph P. Caldwell.
Oration—"Tammany the Birthplace of Freedom," J. B. Sherrill.
Song—"Sign the Pledge Today," Octavious Coke.
Oration—"Democracy as She Was, is and Ought to Be," B. R. Lacy.
Song—"You Ought to be a Goldbug," C. B. Watson.
Oration—"Beauties of the Gold Standard," Theo. F. Klutz.
Song—"Down Upon the Farm," Col. John Robinson.
Oration—"Our National Dry Rot," Dr. T. B. Kingsbury.
Song—"Hear Them Telephone Bells Ringing," Gov. Elias Carr.
Oration—"Can't we Fool the People Again?" W. C. Dowd.
Song—"Let's Join the Populists," Col. John R. Webster.
Oration—"The American Book Company Essential to Education," John C. Scarborough.
Song—"Once I Was as Pure as the Beautiful Snow," James P. Cook.
Oration—"Stroud as a Statesman," Chas. M. Cooke.
Song—"Thoughts that I Sometimes Think," Maj. W. M. Robbins.
Oration—"What is Life Without an Office?" Josephus Daniels.
Song—"Ransom as a Prevaricator," W. R. Henry.
Oration—"Foot Ball the Vanguard of Civilization," President Geo. T. Winston.
Song—"The Old North State," Prof. Chas. D. McIver.
Oration—"Buck Kitchen as a Dream Disturber," A. Leazar.
Song—"I Want be an Angel," Kope Elias.
Oration—"Democracy is Immortal," John F. Kerr.
Song—"See That my Grave is Kept Green," John S. Henderson.
Oration—"When I'm Governor, Every Day Will be Sunday," Col. Julian S. Carr.
Song—"If I Had Only Known" H. G. Connor.

The exercises were brought to a close by the rendition of that famous two-act farce, "Riding two Horses Going in the Opposite Directions," participated in by the entire school. In the language of the up-to-date newspaper reporter, "Cleveland Institute closed her 1895 session in a gorgeous blaze of glory. Her classic halls no longer resound with the hum of merry voices nor echo with the clatter of busy feet and ringing girlish laughter, but she gits thar all the same."

A good appetite and refreshing sleep are essential to health of mind and body, and these are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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The man whose mind craves food and he who is studying and thinking over the burning questions of the hour will find both publications a mine of wealth.

ADDRESS The Caucasian, RALEIGH, N. C.

Goldsboro Schools And The County Board of Education.

GOLDSBORO, June 22nd, 1895.

"Who shouts his message to the wilderness
Lightens his soul and feels one burden less." GOETHE.

The talk and sensation of this city at the present is the action taken by the county board of education in filling the vacancies on the Goldsboro graded and high school board—three by expiration of term and one to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Maj. H. L. Grant, who had four years more, but resigned because the policy seemed to be to make the educational interest an annex to Democratic success in Wayne county.

Maj. Grant has been on the board for over fifteen years and with the late J. A. Bonitz was the pioneer in establishing graded schools in North Carolina, and has always been a staunch friend of education.

About two years ago political influence began to have its say and from then until the present their action has been from political considerations rather than the good of schools.

Experience and capacity were essentials not absolutely necessary. This idea permeated the whole system and when the county board of education met two years ago, with Mr. M. L. Lee as chairman, every Republican and Populist *were turned out* and pure and undefiled Democrats were appointed on all the school committees in Wayne county. This was the beginning only. We next hear that Republican and Populist applicants *need not apply for any schools* as only Democrats would be employed.

At the last session of the legislature Wayne county had a representative in the person of Maj. Grant, as Senator, who made the effort to purge the school system of politics, and with this in view introduced two bills, the effect of which would eliminate politics from the graded school and normal school boards.

By some *hocus pocus*, W. C. Monroe, a member of both boards, was counted in as one of the representatives of the lower branch of the General Assembly. When these bills came before that body he succeeded in defeating the one effecting the graded and high schools, and thus saved his own position as a member of that board.

Many will remember this *qiant* in debate when, with flowing locks and impassioned voice he hurled his anathemas at Grant for daring to presume in this, the 19th century, to advocate women on a school board.

"What" says he: Women suffrage at Goldsboro" "God forbid!"

And he turned his sanctimonious eyes towards the gallery (filled with ladies) to see the effect. One would have thought, had they heard this Sage from the East, that some great calamity was about to befall his constituency and only by herculean effort on his part could it be averted.

The reason for all this froth was because Maj. Grant proposed to put on this school board to fill vacancies by expiration, three prominent *ladies of our own city*, to wit: Mrs. Dr. Jones, who is a physician with a lucrative practice; Mrs. Sol. Weill, who is president of the Ladies Benevolent Society—an association that has done more for suffering humanity in this city than all other charities combined; and Mrs. Robinson, the wife of Judge Robinson. All of these are patrons and enthusiastic friends of the school.

For this, some *hair brained idiots* have exhibited the rare intelligence to conclude that with these ladies on the board, distruction of the school was inevitable.

On yesterday Mr. W. C. Monroe was set aside for another, much to the dismay and mortification of certain ring managers.

The action of the county board of education (county commissioners) was a surprise to every one. Mr. C. B. Aycock and ex-Judge Allen appeared before the board, and each made a "whoop-'em up" speech in favor of their pet, thus hoping to save him (for future use). The arguments in his favor were upon a lofty plane and from patriotic considerations ONLY. He, Monroe, was the stalwart defender of the weak, and as their representative was entitled to the credit of defeating Grant's school bill to change the board, and his defeat for reappointment would be considered an endorsement of Grant's bill which they, as a Democratic board, could not afford to do. One even ventured the opinion that his failure would be very pleasing to Grant—or words to that effect.

After depositing their weighty chunks of wisdom for information and guidance they retired, and the board proceeded to elect to fill all vacancies; when lo and behold! the salt of the graded school board—the great expounder against woman suffrage—the champion leading the host against Grant's bill got one whole vote out of five from this Democratic body, and that one *'pented* of it when too late.

Only one interpretation can be placed upon their action and that is the school interest shall not be made a foot-ball for scheming politicians hereafter.

Had they not indicated their policy in such an unmistakable way and thus given the public an earnest of their future course, the sentiment already prevailing would have developed into an opposition, the result of which would have been the destruction of this grand and noble institution—the Goldsbore graded and high school.

A continuation of the policy of the past two years would certainly have brought the question of local taxation for the support of this school before the people after the next election.

We all feel grateful for this evidence on the part of the county board of education of their desire to promote and develop a still larger and more general support to this institution which has done, and is still doing so much for the intellectual growth and mental advancement of the youth of our city.

AN OBSERVER.

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For Corn, Fertilizers should contain 6% Potash.

Poor results are due entirely to deficiency of Potash.

We will gladly send you our pamphlets on the Use of Potash. They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

No Accessions to the Democrat'c Party.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says:

A prominent Democrat from North Carolina says: "I think the few recent accessions to the Republicans and Populists in the western part of the State do not amount to anything. Certainly they do not redound to the advantage of the fusionists. They are all three—Gudger, Carter and Witherspoon—men who are of rather light calibre. The old party men do not care to have such accessions as these, and it will be said 'they come simply to get office and usurp the places of more conscientious and disinterested persons.'" He added: "The rank and file see through the hollowness of these converts and their conversion will have the effect to drive the bone and sinew over to our party." This view may be regarded as singular in view of the fact that there are no accessions of the like class of persons to the Democratic party.

Truth is mighty and will prevail—but not by itself—truth has no legs. You must take the truth to the voter each week—or better get him to take THE CAUCASIAN and it will carry the truth to him fifty two times before the next battle begins

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The soil produces to perfection, all kinds of fruits, vegetables and field crops. The county is out of debt, and has a splendid system of free schools, while the entire state and county tax is only 62½ cents on the $100.00 valuation.

Why for tobacco growers, especially? Because there is "big money" here for men of experience in this crop. The yield and per cent of wrappers is so great that old tobacco growers cannot be made to believe it. Lands have advanced here 100 per cent in the past twelve months, and are just now beginning to attract attention. Droughts are unknown here.

I have here for sale, large bodies of improved and unimproved lands, in from 1½ to 4 miles of a good depot.

These lands will be cut to suit purchasers, and sold to actual settlers at low prices and on long time.

Write for particulars.

I refer by permission to the Hon. Marion Butler, U. S. Senator, Raleigh, N. C., and any of the county officials of my native county (Cumberland) at Fayetteville, N. C. For particulars and further information address,

JAMES S. EVANS, LEGGETT, POLK CO., TEXAS.

R-I-P-A-N-S.

WHAT THEY ARE.

A gentleman of a methodical habit, who had adopted the practice of retaining a copy of every prescription issued by the family physician, became interested as the time went on, to note that the same ingredients were pretty certain to be prescribed at some point of the treatment of every case. For a poor appetite, or a sore throat, for restlessness which disturbed the baby's sleep, and for troubles which beset the aged grandparents, the favorite remedy was always turning up, although slightly modified from time to time and used often in conjunction with others. His family physician had ever been a successful practitioner; and when another was consulted, care had always been taken to obtain the services of some one eminent for skill and reputation. Still the frequent recurrence of the favorite formula was a marked circumstance. One day our friend happened to observe that the formula of a certain advertised remedy was identical with the latest prescription he had received from his own physician, and in some surprise he stated the case to him. The family doctor, after listening to what he had to say, replied: "The case is about this way: Whenever there is a disturbance of the functions of the body, no matter of what nature, it is pretty certain to be accompanied by a derangement of the digestive organs. When they are all right the patient gets well. That particular formula that you have observed me to write more and more frequently is the result of an age of careful experiment, and is pretty generally agreed upon now by all educated physicians who keep up with the times. The discovery of the past few years of a means of reducing every drug to a powder and compressing the powders into little lozenges or tablets, or tabules if you prefer, which will not break or spoil, or lose their good qualities from age, if protected from air and light, is the explanation of how it has come about that this prescription is now for sale as an advertised remedy. It is as you say, however, and is all right. It is the medicine that nine people out of ten need every time they need any, and I have no doubt that making it so easy to obtain, so carefully prepared, and withal so cheap, will tend to actually prolong the average of human life during the present generation."

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For sale, one 2½-year-old Jack, out of imported "Spanish King," fourteen hands high, standard measure; ready for service; has been proven. Price $450.

One 2-year-old Jack, bred as above, measures thirteen and one-half hands standard, with three inches to grow. Guaranteed to serve. Price $3.00.

Five Jack colts, from six to ten months old. Prices from $100 to $200.

Three Jacks are all black, with white points, and will grow to 14 and 14½ hands.

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THE UNITED STATES AFTER ONE YEAR ON A GOLD BASIS.



HERE IS AN OBJECT LESSON WORTH STUDYING.

The beauties of the single gold standard—for the money centers!

The shaded portion of the above map shows the only geographical division of the United States whose tax valuations of property increased from the year of 1893 to the year of 1894. In the west and south the loss is tremendous.

Since this map was made the return from New Mexico came in. It makes the net decrease of the western section $210,671,153.

AN OBJECT LESSON!

It is Taught by Some Figures and a Map.

$200,000,000 Gone.

ONE YEAR WITH THE GOLD STANDARD

And the General Devastation That Has Been Wrought by It.

THE STORY OF RETURNS FOR TAXATION

The Official Figures from the Officers of the Various States and What They Mean—Big Loss Everywhere.

Here is the story of one year of the gold standard.

It is a story told in figures—figures furnished by the sworn officers of the various states of this union—a story the truth of which there can be no gainsaying.

A few days ago The Constitution took occasion to demolish, by a plain statement of facts and figures, the claim which had been set forth by the advocates of the single gold standard that the "average financial condition of the farmers is improving all the time." The statement was made in the vain hope of demonstrating to the people of America

the people of the south, that they are growing richer under the operations of the gold standard.

There is a very simple and a very easy way to ascertain the exact facts concerning this point, and The Constitution presents today that story. It is indeed a lesson of the gold standard. The table of figures presented here is one which anybody can understand. It shows the change in the property valuations of the different states of the union from 1893 to 1894. And in showing this it presents what might be termed an official history of the operations of the single gold standard in a single year. In demonstrates, more clearly than any argument could, the fact that under the operations of this system, which has been in full force within the past year, the people have sustained great losses, and that the money centers have shown great increases in valuations at the expense of the people's prosperity.

Forty-Three State Officials Testify.

The official figures from forty-three states and territories are presented. In one or two of the states of the union the fixing of property valuation is arbitrary on the part of the state and is made only once in five years. This is the case in Michigan, for instance. In Rhode Island and Connecticut there are no returns of property for taxation—at least no figures showing such returns could be obtained from the proper officers of the state. Of the others only North Dakota and Delaware are missing, the expected telegrams from those states not having reached here in time for this article.

The figures presented are from the official reports of the auditors and comptrollers of state in forty-three states and territories. Of these forty-three only twelve show an increase of property valuations. The remaining thirty-one show almost uniform decreases. The total increase for the twelve states is $337,800,753.

FIGURES DO NOT LIE!

State.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama	$ 260,172,550	$ 243,171,677	.....	17,000,913
Arizona	28,468,133	27,061,974	.....	1,406,209
Arkansas	173,526,484	171,965,480	.....	1,597,006
California	1,216,700,000	1,206,918,000	.....	10,782,000
Colorado	238,722,417	208,905,279	.....	29,817,138
Florida	102,965,406	104,246,969	1,281,563	.....
Georgia	452,644,907	429,012,923	.....	23,631,984
Idaho	23,000,000	28,000,000	.....	5,000,000
Illinois	847,191,516	824,651,628	.....	22,539,888
Indiana	1,302,004,669	1,275,435,377	.....	26,569,292
Iowa	565,857,729	556,412,766	.....	9,445,033
Kansas	356,621,818	337,501,722	.....	19,120,096
Kentucky	706,759,076	696,230 942	.....	10,578,734
Louisiana	250,045,503	251,091,348	1,045,845	.....
Maryland	524,056,241	529,138,105	5,081,862	.....
Maine	270,812,782	272,319,370	1,506,588	.....
Massachusetts	2,791,582,144	2,815,883,621	24,301,477	.....
Minnesota	642,902,651	648,759,254	5,856,603	.....
Mississippi	160,949,527	159,058,436	.....	1,891,091
Missouri	994,559,787	999,951,960	5,372,173	.....
Montana	127,548,875	118,850,892	.....	8,698,083
Nebraska	194,733,124	183,717,498	.....	10,015,626
Nevada	26,178,060	23,628,720	.....	2,544,340
New Hampshire	274,816,342	269,683,799	.....	5,132,543
New Jersey	768,295,274	774,398,322	6,103,048	.....
New Mexico	43,630,240	41,128,620	.....	2,501,620
New York	4,038,058,949	4,273,942,431	235,883,482	.....
North Carolina	261,717,727	262,927,119	1,209,392	.....
Oklahoma	15,029,927	14,830,495	.....	199,432
Ohio	1,752,980,930	1,742,662,115	.....	10,328,815
Oregon	168,088,905	150,599,283	.....	17,689,522
Pennsylvania	3,115,320,549	3,162,114,251	46,793,702	.....
South Carolina	170,242,261	173,508,269	3,266,008	.....
South Dakota	136,032,840	128,046,765	.....	7,986,075
Tennessee	238,731,726	319,822,197	.....	18,909,529
Texas	886,175,395	867,814,305	.....	18,361,090
Utah	117,505,375	99,542,472	.....	17,962,904
Vermont	176,051,365	175,132,912	.....	918,453
Virginia	468,945,118	464,038,922	.....	2,906,196
Washington	235,634,216	228,356,572	.....	57,277,674
West Virginia	222,216,154	220,607,407	.....	2,210,747
Wisconsin	854,000,000	669,000,000	.....	54,000,000
Wyoming	32,356,801	29,198,041	.....	3,158,760

The Official Record of the Value of Property Returned for Taxation in 1893 and 1894—Five Hundred Millions Missing from the South and the West.

Of this amount $235,883,482 comes from New York alone. Seventy per cent of the entire increase in property valuations as shown by these official returns comes from the great money center of the union and 70 per cent of the remainder comes from the two states of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, each of them strong financial centers. The total increase in the remaining nine states is only $39,822,092.

Five Hundred Millions Decrease.

Thirty-one states—and in using the term states several territories are included—show a falling off. The total decrease in property valuations of those states is $500,185,790.

This falling off is widespread. There is no overwhelmingly large change in a single state, as is shown by New York, but the decrease is uniform all along the line.

In other words, the only large increases are at the big money centers—New York, Boston and Philadelphia—and the territory immediately contributory to those places in which the money has been congested and where the stringency in currency and the corresponding shrinkage of values are not felt.

There is an object lesson in the map which accompanies this table. It shows vividly how this change in values has affected the different sections of the country.

What the Map Shows.

The portion which is shaded includes New York, New England and the middle Atlantic states. It is that section which has profited by the results of the gold standard. Of the states in this section, New Hampshire and Vermont, which are largely manufacturing states, and which contain no large financial centers, show a slight increase. Every other state shows a heavy increase. Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania—all of them show a profit on the right side of the ledger.

The net increase for this section is $312,110,555.

Coming to the southern states we find slight increases in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

There are decreases in all of the others—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The slump has fallen fearfully heavy in the south.

The figures show that the net decrease of valuations, or net wiping out of property, in these states is $90,284,580.

Only two of the western and middle states show an increase; they are Minnesota and Missouri. The map which is here drawn throws these states in the central section, in which also are Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Here the net decrease is $111,655,252.

With the exception of Missouri and Minnesota, not asingle state or territory west of the Mississippi shows an increase. The blow which has been struck at the interests of that section is as severe as the blow which has been struck at the south, and it is felt everywhere. California, Wyoming, Washington, Utah, South Dakota, Oregon, Oklahoma, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Montana, Kansas, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona—every one has felt the terrible blight and has felt it bitterly. The result is that the net decrease of property valuation in that section is $210,671,153.

Tells Its Own Story.

The table tells its own story.

There is little need of further explanation—in fact the table and the map make the condition of affairs so patent that any explanation seems superfluous.

The devastation has been wrought in one year. It is but a beginning.

What a continuation of the ruinous gold standard would bring to the great mass of the people of this country can be realized only after a study of this map and this table, and the knowledge that it is but the beginning.

From the Weekly Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., April 29th, 1895.

Railroads Run the Government.

(Continued from first page.)

in Washington most of the time since Congress met, and you say truly when you write that you think I have had a tough fight there this winter. The railroad committee of the House was set up for Scott, and it has been a very difficult matter to switch a majority of the committee away from him, but I think it has been done, but Scott is very able, and then he promises everything to everybody, which helps him for the day and in this fight, and just what he may yet do I cannot say. * * *

The Southern Pacific bonds have been admitted to the stock board here. It was a hard thing to do, as they have a rule that no bonds shall be admitted on completed roads. I think there is an even chance of selling some of the bonds this spring. It is such a large loan that we must be very careful in launching it, as its final success depends very much on the way the loan is put on to the market.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

HE WORKS 365 DAYS IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1878.

Friend Colton: Your letters of March 3rd and 8th, Nos. 143 and 144, reached me in Washington. You write me that you wish Senate bill No. 153 to pass. It gives the right of way through the military grounds at Benicia, as you no doubt understand; as amended it gives the right only to the Northern R. R. company.

I am having a very lively fight in Washington, but things do not look bad.

Scott is making a very dirty fight, and I shall try very hard to pay him off, and if I do not live to see the grass growing over him I shall be mistaken. You know I work 365 days in a year when it is necessary.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

CONTROLLING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1876.

Friend Colton: Herewith I send a copy of telegraphic dispatch that came over yesterday. Who is this Webster? Is it not possible to control the agent of the Associated Press in San Francisco? The matter that hurt the C. P. and S. P. most here are the dispatches that come from San Francisco. Scott has a wonderful power over the press, which I suppose he has got by giving them free passes for many years over his roads. I would like to hear at the earliest possible time about some questions of fact raised by S. O. Houghton as to location of road, etc.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION REVIEWED.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1876.

Friend Colton: * * * I went to Washington night before last and returned last night. Shall go back tomorrow so as to be at the meeting of the judiciary committee on Friday. I am having the hardest fight by a hundred times that I have ever had in Washington, but we shall not be eat up this time. I hope Luttrell will be sent back to Congress. I think it would be a misfortune if he was not. Wigginton has not always been right, but he is a good fellow and is growing every day. Page is always right, and it would be a misfortune to California to not have him in Congress. Piper is a damned hog and should not come back. It is shame enough for a great commercial city like San Francisco to send a scavenger like him to Congress once. I have not time to write more.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

HUNTINGTON AS A BARGAINER.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1876.

Friend Colton: Your three letters of the 26th and 27th of May, Nos. —, are received. I notice what you say of Wigginton, Luttrell and Piper. The latter should be defeated at almost any cost. San Francisco cannot afford to have so worthless a fellow represent them in Congress. I bought the picture and think you will like it. When I went up to buy it I said to the salesman that it was a larger picture than you wanted, etc.; he did not seem to recommend it very much, only said that $4,500 gold was as low as they could sell it. I then told him I would take it. He then said there was two or three parties that wanted it at $5,000, and showed me a letter that had just come in from Mr. Schaus, who is in Europe, in which he said not to sell at less than $5,000 gold; that the artist was an old man and would most likely never paint so important a picture again. Your, etc.,

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

A BAIT FOR DEMAGOGUES TO NIBBLE.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1876.

Friend Colton: * * * It looks as though the end would come some time. I am doing all I can to have the government take 6,000,000 acres of land and give the railroad company credit for $15,000,000, but the prospect of their doing it is not as bright as I wish it was. I wish you would have the newspapers take the ground that this land ought to be taken by the government and held for the people, so that when they wanted it they could have it, etc. Something that the demagogues can vote and work for. Letting the government take the lands now at $2.50 an acre to pay a debt due them, say in twenty years, is not more than say $1 would be put in a sinking fund at 6 per cent., interest compounded, each six months. I will see what can be done toward getting the $279 back from the postoffice department; but it seems to me that you should have got the postal agent in California to settle this, or at least recommend it. * * *

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

THE COMPLIANT ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, July 5, 1876.

Friend Colton: * * * I have received a telegram that I must come to Washington tonight. I shall go, but I dread it, as it is fearful hot. I wish you would have it sent to the Associated Press here that the contract is let to build the S. P. R. R. bridge over the Colorado river. Of course it should be so understood by all there that the bridge is to be built. I have had some talk with Scott about trade. I said to him we were about closing contract for bridge, etc. Steel rails are coming along better than they did. If I had not ordered any rails until I had received orders from California, as per my letters in January to Mr. Crocker, you would have wanted them bad before you had got any. I shall come to California soon after Congress adjourns. When that will be I don't know. The d—— may.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

A PROPOSED PICNIC PARTY.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1876.

Friend Colton: I have been working for the last two months to get a party of say twenty-five southern members of Congress to go out to California and over the line of the S. P. and see what we have done and our ability to do. Of course, I want no one to go except the best men of the south; men that will go for the right as they understand it, and not as Tom Scott or somebody else understands it. I told Senator Gordon, of Georgia, if he could get up a party of the best men of the south, we would pay all their expenses, which I suppose would not be less than $10,000, and I think it would be money well expended. When would be the best time to come? I think it would as well to take them over the S. P. before the connection is made between Tehachapi and Los Angeles, as they could see what we have done better than if they should go all the way by rail. Then have the rail laid as far east as it well could be, with men at work between the east end of the rail and the Colorado river. Give me your views on this.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

P. S.—I have had several talks with Gordon, and today I sent him a letter: see copy. I have just received a dispatch to go Washington tonight, and shall go.

DON'T GO ANY MONEY ON HIM.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1877.

Friend Colton: Since I last wrote you, yours Nos. 41, 42 and 43 have been received. * * *

The $70,000 that I let Jones have is tied up for ten years. I think we can make more than the interest on the amount paid for by Jones' road out of our other roads by not running the Jones road at all, and Jones is very good natured now and we need his help in Congress very much, and I have no doubt we shall have it. We must have friends in Congress from the west coast, as it is very important, I think, that we kill the open highway and get a fair sinking fund bill, by which we can get time beyond the maturity of the bonds that the government loaned us to pay the indebtedness, and I think if any Republican is elected in Sargent's place, he (Sargent) is worth to us, if he comes back as our friend, as much as any six new men, and he should be returned.

It is fearfully hard to get money here—I think never so much so before.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

GOOD FELLOWS ALL.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1877.

Friend Colton: * * * Mr. Kasson has always been our friend in Congress and as he is a very able man has been able to do us much good, and he has never lost us one dollar. I think I have written you before about Senator Conover. He may want to borrow some money, but we are so short this summer I do not see how we can let him have any in California.

I have just given Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, a letter to you. He is a good fellow and can do us much good and I think is well disposed towards us.

Senator Morton is coming over; also his brother-in-law, Burbank. They are good fellows, but B. means business; not there, but in Washington. * *

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

TWO GOVERNORS WITH COLLARS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1877.

Friend Colton: * * * I think Stafford had better be in Washington at the commencement of the regular session, to get Congress to confirm the acts of Arizona.

I saw Axtell, Governor of New Mexico, and he said he thought if we would send to him such a bill as we wanted to have passed into a law, he could get it passed with very little or no money, when if we sent a man there they would stick him for large amounts. He though, and so do I, that a general law is what we want, giving any company the right to build railroads, they not to interfere with the rates of fares and freights until the earnings made 10 per cent. on their cost, and not to be taxed for say six years. He said if you would make such a bill and send it to him or a Mr. Waldron it could be passed. I think this should be attended to.

I think our land matters in Washington have been fixed.

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

WHY MONEY MUST BE USED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1877.

Friend Colton: Yours of the 2nd, No. 27, came to hand some days since, and would have been acknowledged before but for the reason that I have been very busy in Washington most of the time, and I return there again tomorrow night, as I have a hearing before the judiciary committee on Saturday. You can have no idea how I am annoyed by this Washington business, and I must and will give it up after this session. If we are not hurt this session it will be because we pay much money to prevent it, and you know how hard it is to get it to pay for such purposes, and I do not see my way clear to get through here and pay the January interest with other bills payable to January 1st with less than $2,000,000 and possibly not for that. I hear from all directions that Scott is very sure of passing his T. and P. bill this session. I do not believe it, but he has never before, I think, made the effort that he is now making. I think Congress will try very hard to pass some kind of a bill to make us commence paying on what we owe the government. I am striving very hard to get a bill in such a shape that we can accept it, as this Washington business will kill me yet, if I have to continue the fight from year to year, and then every year the fight grows more and more expensive, and rather than let it continue as it is from year to year, as it is, I would rather they take the road and done with it.

Yours, etc.,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

A BAD CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1878.

Friend Colton: Herewith find copy of letter from Flagg in reference to Arizona freight. I have done all I can to prevent certain bills from being reached and do not think any bills can be that will hurt us, but if there are they will pass, as this Congress is, I think, the worst set of men that have ever been collected together since man was created. Yours, etc.,

C. P. H.

"A WILD SET OF DEMAGOGUES."

NEW YORK, June 20, 1878.

Friend Colton: Yours of June 12th, No. 98, with enclosures, is received. I think your letter to McFarland was good. I returned from Washington last night. I am almost happy to think I shall not be called there again this session, as Congress has adjourned its first session, and may the likes of it never meet again.

I think in all the world's history never before was such a wild set of demagogues honored by the name of Congress. We have been hurt some, but some of the worst bills have been defeated, but we cannot stand many such Congresses. * * *

Yours truly,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

The above letters were written by a man who now writes to Senators to see if he can *convince* them. He is of that class of men who, in some mysterious way, manage to get hold of millions of money through national legislation. He is of that class of men who control Congress and dictate what they shall do. He is of that class of men who are protected by Cleveland-Sherman combinations. And yet when the clarion call of alarm rings out, there are men—little, scabby, cuckoo dolts who think it a great thing to try to be "in it" with these Congressional manipulators and bribers, and try to smother the sound of the alarm by crying socialism, anarchism, demagogue and the like.

It is in the power of the people to stop this kind of business if they will do it. Let them read and think, and then decide whether the government ought to own and control the railroads, or whether the railroads ought to own and control the government.

Letters from the People

[Continued From First Page.]

tent, unrest and out of it the "army of the unemployed" to the number of four million people in these States.

Will we, Sir, join our efforts with those of the "conservative business interests" which say: "Times are better; business is improving; don't agitate; just be still; look on the bright side and let well enough alone; work more and talk less;" while greed, personated by the name Shylock, is constantly strengthening his cords and closing in upon us by the process of contraction until we are, like the fly in the spider's web, entirely helpless, when our nation's life blood will all be driven from us, as the spider does the life of the fly.

My Dear Sir, we are now confronted by a crisis; a crisis of momentous import. Can't you see it? Can't you feel the chilling shadows of adversity now over this broad land where the sunlight of prosperity should be seen or felt? Can't you? Or are you, like the fly, benumbed and stupefied by some unseen but potent narcotic injected into you by those whose slave you are to be if the single gold standard is fastened upon your country? I ask you Sir, as an American citizen, upon which side will you enlist? There are now but two sides to this question—the British gold standard and the American gold and silver standard—the first named means slavery to Americans—the second emancipation! Which, oh! which will you take?

W. O. STRATFORD.

Bev. are of the Trojan Horse.

For the Caucasian.]

TARBORO, N. C., June 18.—A strong and organized effort is being made now by the "goldbug" newspapers to make the people throughout the country believe that prosperous conditions are returning since the establishment of the single gold standard.

Already some of the factories north have advanced the wages of their employes, and the reports of Dunn & Bradstreet indicate that business is getting into better shape.

The price of cotton and wheat, now that they are not in the hands of the farmers, has advanced. Last fall when these crops were put on the market, it was urged that the low price was then due to overproduction. No more wheat and cotton have been produced since then; yet the price has risen

What is the purpose of the reports that prosperity is returning? It is simply to boost the gold standard, and make the people satisfied with their condition. It cannot be permanent, for prosperity does not exist in a single gold standard country. It is done to stop the agitation of the restoration of silver, but the people have been fooled long enough.

While there may be temporary improvement, those who have studied the financial question know that it cannot be permanent.

Money will be freely loaned in the South and West in order to convert the masses to the gold standard. But the permanent establishment of the gold standard will only enable the money holders to own eventually all the wealth in this country.

The people should beware of the Trojan horse sent them by the money power of the North.

Every effort should be made to contract the power and influence of the element that now own over half the wealth of the country.

It is natural that they, being chiefly consumers should want a dollar that will buy double what it formerly did—hence it is to their interest to decrease the circulating medium.

A temporary rise in prices, and easy loans at moderate interest rates, will not deceive the informed and thinking man.

The gold standard must and will be overthrown if the masses do their full duty. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

JAMES B. LLOYD.

The doctrine of vested rights and the sanctity of private property, so dear to the Anglo-Saxon heart, have been perverted to build bulwarks of defense around the unjust acquisitions of the rich, and to break down the barriers once erected around the possessions of the poor. Thus the wealth produced by labor has been taken to fill the overflowing coffers of the indolent rich, while the agencies of the most powerful government on the globe have been employed to put shackles upon the laboring man. Courts of equity, organized to administer justice, to protect the helpless and weak, to defend innocence when assailed by greed and avarice, have put a still heavier hand upon the hopeless and helpless victims of corporate oppression, and their writs now run to take from famished and despairing labor the right to live by that which it creates.—From an address by People's party Ex. Com. of Texas.

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